

**FDIS**

# DAILY REPORT

## CONTENTS

*China*

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## PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

## GENERAL

USSR, U.S. Quarrel Over Chemical Weapons Viewed A 1  
PRC Delegation to New Delhi Conference Returns A 1

## UNITED STATES

U.S. Campaign Against Soviet Espionage Reported B 1  
Fifth Habib Mideast Visit Said 'Not Accidental' B 1  
U.S. Seen as 'Flexing Its Muscle' in Caribbean B 2

## SOVIET UNION

RENMIN RIBAO on Soviet Antinuclear 'Propaganda' [26 Feb] C 1  
Soviet Official's Visit to Vietnam Assessed C 1  
Soviet Aid to Kampuchea Said 'Double Burden' C 3  
[RENMIN RIBAO 27 Feb]  
USSR 'Offensive' Against ASEAN Condemned C 3  
Soviet Actions in Afghanistan Seen as Desperate C 4  
[RENMIN RIBAO 25 Feb]

## SOUTHEAST ASIA &amp; PACIFIC

Vietnamese Anti-PRC 'Flurry' Condemned E 1  
Australian Foreign Minister on PRC Relations E 2

## EASTERN EUROPE

Beijing Radio Praises Romanian Cadre System H 1  
Goods Exchange, Payments Accord Signed With CSSR H 2

## MIDDLE EAST &amp; AFRICA

Moroccan Prime Minister Concludes Visit I 1  
Visit to Xian I 1  
Visit to Shanghai I 1  
Departure From Shanghai I 1  
Rabat Report on Zhao Remarks [MAP] I 2  
PRC-Tanzania Friendship Treaty Anniversary Marked I 2  
Tanzanian Situation Over Past Two Decades Viewed I 2

## PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

RENMIN RIBAO Editorial on Economic Growth Rate [27 Feb] K 1  
RENMIN RIBAO Discusses China's Third Census [26 Feb] K 2  
Beijing Marks Women's Day; Kang Keqing Present K 3  
Zhou Yang on Artists, Socialist Civilization K 4  
PRC Stimulates Transportation Development K 4  
Posts, Telecommunications Facilities Improved K 5  
Further on Plans K 6  
Rao Bin Views Technical Transformation Aims K 6  
North China Provinces Fight Continuous Drought K 6

NPC's Zhu Xuefan, Others Mourn Wang Decheng	K 7
Yang Shangkun, Others Attend PLA Medical Meeting	K 7
Periodical on Military Themes To Be Published	K 7
Paper Cites Hu Yaobang 1963 Speech to Youths	K 8
Ouyang Shan Discusses Literary Work in Guangdong	K 8
[WENYI BAO 7 Feb]	
Beijing RIBAO on Working Class Qualities [22 Feb]	K 10
HONGQI Calls for Studying Mao Zedong's Writings [1 Feb]	K 13
CHINA DAILY Reports on Insurance Business [27 Feb]	K 14

## PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS

## EAST REGION

Anhui CPPCC Standing Committee Holds Meeting	O 1
Zhang Jingfu at Anhui CPPCC Opening Session	O 1
Anhui's Zhang Jingfu Speaks on Decorum, Courtesy	O 2
Xiang Nan Attends Fujian CPPCC Opening Session	O 2
Xiang Nan Presides Over Fujian People's Congress	O 3
Economic Achievements Reported	O 4
Governor on Economic Crime	O 4
Xiang Nan Welcomes Hong Kong, Macao Investors	O 5
Yang Chengwu, Xiang Nan at Fuzhou PLA Meeting	O 5
Jiangsu CCP To Elect 12th CCP Congress Delegates	O 6
Xu Jiatao Attends Jiangsu Courtesy Month Rally	O 7
Nanjing PLA Units' Leaders Plant Trees	O 7
[XINHUA RIBAO 18 Feb]	
Jiangxi Issues Circular on Farm Implements	O 7
Jiangxi Conference Outlines Work in 1982	O 8
Fuzhou PLA Launches Spiritual Civilization Drive	O 9
Bai Rubing at Shandong United Front Conference	O 9
Bai Rubing Addresses Shandong Civility Rally	O 10
Chen Guodong at Shanghai United Front Conference	O 10
Shanghai Unofficial External Consulting Firm	O 11
Shanghai's Light Industrial Products Increase	O 11
Chen Guodong Attends Shanghai Militia Meeting	O 12
Tie Ying Addresses Zhejiang Decorum Meeting	O 12
Briefs: Jiangsu Cadre Study Classes	O 13

## CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

Liu Tianfu Reports to Guangdong Congress	P 1
Ren Zhongyi on Combating Economic Crimes	P 1
Ren Zhongyi on Guangdong's Central Instructions	P 2
Nanning Launches Decorum, Courtesy Month	P 3
Liu Jie Addresses Henan Military Conference	P 4
Hubei's Chen Pixian at Edgar Snow Symposium	P 4
Mrs Snow Departs Wuhan	P 5
Hubei Leaders Attend Decorum Mobilization Rally	P 5

## SOUTHWEST REGION

Chi Biqing at Guizhou Meeting on Decorum Drive	Q 1
Chi Biqing Takes Part in Guiyang Cleanup 1 March	Q 1
Tan Qilong Directions on Sichuan Decorum Drive	Q 1

## NORTH REGION

HEBEI RIBAO on Cadres' Study of 'Resolution' [15 Feb]	R 1
Nei Monggol's Zhou Hui Sweeps Hohhot Streets	R 2

## NORTHEAST REGION

Li Desheng Speaks in Liaoning on Courtesy Month	S	1
Briefs: Liaoning 1981 Rice Output	S	1

## NORTHWEST REGION

Ningxia's Li Xuezhi Urges Promoting Decorum	T	1
Wang Enmao at Xinjiang Democratic League	T	1

## TAIWAN

Saudi Cultural Cooperation Committee Meeting Ends	V	1
Cultural Accord Signed	V	1
Premier Meets Saudi Official	V	1
Defense Minister on Aircraft Research Plans	V	1
Military Spokesman on U.S. Maverick Missiles	V	2
[CHUNGYANG JIH PAO 27 Feb]		
Premier Sun Addresses National Scientific Meeting	V	3

## HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

Newspapers Assess U.S. Policy Toward China	W	1
TA KUNG PAO Feature [2 Mar]	W	1
HSIN WAN PAO Article [2 Mar]	W	2
WEN WEI PO Article [3 Mar]	W	3
WEN WEI PO: Central Leaders Check Corruption [26 Feb]	W	4

1. 3 Mar 82

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
GENERAL

A 1

USSR, U.S. QUARREL OVER CHEMICAL WEAPONS VIEWED

OWO20321 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1730 GMT 27 Feb 82

[''Excerpts' of Roundup Report: 'The USSR and the United States Attack Each Other Over the Issue of Chemical Weapons' -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 27 Feb (XINHUA) -- The USSR and the United States recently fiercely attacked each other in their propaganda over the issue of producing and using chemical weapons. As seen from what has been disclosed, the two superpowers have also been engaged in a fierce competition to develop chemical weapons.

U.S. President Reagan declared in a letter to the AFL-CIO in early February that he decided to resume production of chemical weapons. The reason he used the term "resume production" is because, in 1969, former U.S. President Nixon declared that the United States would "stop manufacturing" chemical weapons. The U.S. Government has disclosed that it will spend \$445 million in 1982 to improve and manufacture chemical weapons, and that the sum will increase to \$810 million in 1983. According to official sources in Washington, the United States has "no alternative" but to resume production of chemical weapons. They say that it is a "defensive measure" and "the only effective way" to "stop" the Soviets from developing chemical weapons.

According to data published in the United States, the USSR's strength in chemical warfare is far ahead of that of the United States, and the chemical weapons available in the United States are "obsolete." The United States says that it has only 38,000 tons of chemical weapons, as opposed to the stockpile of 350,000 tons of chemical weapons in the USSR, and that there are only 4,700 chemical weapon specialists in the U.S. Armed Forces, as opposed to 50,000 in the Soviet Armed Forces.

Official quarters and the media in the United States have repeatedly disclosed that a chemical toxin known as "yellow rain" has been used by the USSR and Vietnam on the battlefields of Afghanistan, Kampuchea and Laos.

Moscow has strongly reacted against the U.S. authorities' decision and allegations. The Soviet propaganda organs recently published one commentary after another (and the TASS news agency even issued a statement) charging the American leaders with "ruthlessly and shamelessly" formulating the "plan of turning all continents into gas chambers" and "opening a new arena in the arms race." While flatly denying that it has ever used chemical toxins in Afghanistan, Kampuchea and Laos, Moscow has time and again mentioned that, during the Vietnam war, "tens of thousands of tons of chemical toxins" were used by the United States. According to Soviet sources, the U.S. Armed Forces now have in their possession more than 90 types of chemical bombs totaling over 150,000 tons.

People notice from Moscow's fierce counterpropaganda that Moscow only denies that it has "ever used" chemical weapons, but has never denied that it possesses and develops such weapons. Furthermore, Moscow has time and again proudly advertised the strength of its chemical arms. For example, an article by a colonel general of the Soviet chemical corps published in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA says: "The Soviet chemical corps' technological equipment today cannot be compared with that of the early stage of its development," adding that "they now have in their possession modern arms and special technological equipment."

One thing cannot be doubted: The two superpowers are carrying out a vigorous arms race in the sphere of chemical weapons.

PRC DELEGATION TO NEW DELHI CONFERENCE RETURNS

OW271313 Beijing XINHUA in English 1243 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, February 27 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese delegation led by Vice Foreign Minister Pu Shouchang returned here today by air after attending the "New Delhi consultations" on North-South relations and South-South cooperation.



U.S. CAMPAIGN AGAINST SOVIET ESPIONAGE REPORTED

OW280258 Beijing XINHUA in English 1846 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, February 27 (XINHUA) -- The United States has launched a campaign to expose the Soviet espionage offensive in the country. The number of Soviet spies stationed in the United States is rapidly on the increase. They are trying to gain access to highly classified information in the diplomatic, military, economic and scientific research fields.

Earlier this month, the country reportedly expelled Soviet Military Attache Gen. Vasilii I. Chitov on a charge of espionage activities. Moreover, U.S. Atty. Gen. William French Smith and FBI Director William H. Webster made public or TV speeches to call on the American press to pay attention to Soviet espionage activities.

It is reported that the number of Soviet spies has greatly outnumbered that of U.S. counterintelligence agents in recent years by a ratio of "10 to 1." As a U.S. news magazine says, 35 percent of Soviet diplomats are estimatedly active spies, in addition to another more than 200 spies working in the Soviet mission to the United Nations, at the U.N. Secretariat or in the various Soviet civilian agencies such as the Amtorg trading company, the Aeroflot airline and the TASS news agency. Furthermore, each of these spies reportedly supervises several agents under him, who work in important sections.

The Soviet Union has also planted intelligence agents in dozens of American companies or companies jointly owned by the Soviet Union and American businessmen to collect U.S. military industrial information and technological data.

As U.S. publications disclosed, among the 150,000 Soviet immigrants who came to the United States in the past seven or eight years, and the Soviet students, visiting scientists and cultural workers, are a considerable number of some "sleeper" agents being planted there to meld into American life and later emerge as spies.

The main role of these Soviet agents, according to the FBI, is to recruit spies with access to U.S. diplomatic, military or technological secrets. As a U.S. news magazine says, recruiting a spy is typically a three-stage affair. First, the Soviet intelligence officer selects a likely candidate and looks for his weaknesses to exploit, usually a desire for money. Then, the selected person, if he is willing to serve the Soviets, will be taught to use espionage equipment. In the final stage, they cut direct contact and communicate only via secret "dead drops" for messages, through intermediaries or, increasingly, in visits to foreign countries.

The Soviet Union has also set up electronic equipment in its embassy to eavesdrop on activities in the White House, the Pentagon, the State Department and other vital departments. It has been making efforts to collect information on the jamming system of sophisticated U.S. military aircraft, and information on space technology, advanced computers and national defense.

Observers believe that such a campaign is part of the U.S. counterattack on the Soviet espionage activity in the Soviet-U.S. espionage war.

FILED 'BIB MIDEAST VISIT SAID 'NOT ACCIDENTAL'

OW271122 Beijing XINHUA in English 1222 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Text] Beirut, February 26 (XINHUA) -- The United States Presidential special envoy Philip Habib arrived here today to begin his fifth visit to the Middle East.

Habib declined to make any statement on his Middle East mission. But a spokesman of the U.S. Department of State said that the envoy would be working on efforts to promote reconciliation in Lebanon and to improve U.S. relations with other nations in the Middle East.

It is not accidental that Habib should begin his new round of Middle East visits at the present time. Tension has increased sharply in southern Lebanon since Israel announced its annexation of the Golan Heights of Syria and December 15 last year. Israel has concentrated three division on the border and often sent airplanes and warships to intrude into Lebanon's airspace and territorial waters.

Israel's acts of aggression have aroused strong indignation among the Arab countries and injured U.S. relations with these countries. Now that there is only a month's time left before Israel finally withdraws its troops from Sinai, the U.S. authorities do not want anything to happen that would hinder the implementation of the Camp David accords.

Habib's Middle East tour will also take him to Syria, Israel, Saudi Arabia and Jordan.

#### U.S. SEEN AS 'FLEXING ITS MUSCLE' IN CARIBBEAN

OW281708 Beijing XINHUA in English 1644 GMT 28 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, February 28 (XINHUA) -- The United States is flexing its muscle again in the Caribbean-Central American region to mesh with its "Caribbean basin development plan" unveiled by President Ronald Reagan Wednesday.

Reagan, in an "unprecedented" U.S. military and economic aid program for Central America, vowed "to do whatever is prudent and necessary" to check a Soviet-Cuban thrust in the region and to prevent "new Cubas" from arising in the American "backyard," defined by Reagan as America's "third border" and "vital strategic and commercial artery."

As supplements to the program, various "contingency plans" have been prepared by the government to defend the "vital American interests" in the area.

Among the latest U.S. military moves, the U.S. Defense Department has stationed a destroyer fitted with intelligence-gathering equipment in waters off El Salvador since January to monitor Salvadoran leftist guerrilla activities and alleged arms shipments from Cuba and Nicaragua to insurgents in El Salvador.

This is the first time a U.S. naval ship has been stationed in the Gulf of Fonseca on the Pacific Ocean side of Central America. It reflects a deepening U.S. involvement in civil war-plagued Central American nation. The Reagan administration wants "to draw a line" in El Salvador to curb Soviet-Cuban expansion in the Caribbean-Central American area and where it believes "the decisive battle for Central America is underway."

According to U.S. Government sources, the United States is planning a major naval exercise in the Caribbean region this spring which will include a mock troop landing at the U.S. naval base at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. The naval exercise [will] be part of a broader military exercise in the Caribbean codenamed "Ocean Venture '82," which will be similar to a Caribbean exercise held last summer in which 120,000 troops, 250 ships and 1,000 aircraft participated.

Meanwhile, a 10-day major naval exercise involving the United States and its NATO allies is to be staged next month for the first time in the Gulf of Mexico and off the southeast U.S. coast in the Caribbean. Beginning March 8, the NATO exercise, code-named "Operation Safe Pass," will include 30 ships, 80 aircraft and 10,000 men.

The increasing attention paid by the United States to naval exercises in the Caribbean, especially in the Gulf of Mexico, demonstrates the Reagan administration's concern about the safety of the Caribbean Sea -- the main sealane for shipping supplies between southern U.S. ports and Western Europe. The Reagan administration believes the sealane is threatened by a Soviet build-up in Cuba.

The navy represents the principal U.S. military presence in the Caribbean basin. Last fall, a new U.S. military command for the Caribbean was created under a navy rear admiral at Key West, Florida, some 144 kilometers from Cuba. In November, the United States announced that a squadron of six hydrofoil missile ships will be stationed at Key West.

To cope with the situation in the Caribbean, the U.S. Navy has shifted its Atlantic Fleet training operations from the east coast to the Caribbean.

Observers have said these U.S. moves can have only political and psychological importance rather than military significance. They also have noted that a deeper American military involvement in El Salvador is likely to create more problems for U.S. Central America policy.

RENMIN RIBAO ON SOVIET ANTINUCLEAR 'PROPAGANDA'

HK261115 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Feb 82 p 6

["International Jottings" article by He Li [0149 4539]: "They Are Afraid of the People"]

[Text] Moscow is now launching a campaign against the West by sending out letters "opposing the nuclear arms race." According to reports, more than 50,000 letters from the Soviet Union have flooded NATO headquarters in the past 2 months. Actually, these so-called letters were merely clippings from a Soviet newspaper, and had a similar content. In the name of the Soviet public, they all appealed to the "generals and ministers" of NATO to stop the nuclear arms race in Europe. This is quite an original propaganda trick.

The stockpiling of nuclear arms and the sharp military confrontation in Europe today result from a prolonged arms race between the Soviet Union and the Western countries. Since it is a "race," it involves two sides. If the race is to be halted, then both sides must stop at the same time. At present, the Soviet Union is still stepping up its deployment of strategic weapons targeted against Western Europe in an attempt to secure greater nuclear superiority. At the same time, it is resorting to this trick of molding public opinion in an attempt to make its rivals give up unilaterally. What can this mean other than an attempt to cover up its own arms expansion?

The Soviet people are opposed to the nuclear arms race because it has become a dead weight on the Soviet economy and has affected the improvement of their livelihood. They also find themselves at the mercy of a nuclear disaster. If they had really written these letters calling for an end to the nuclear arms race, they would have sent them to the Kremlin in the first place. The Soviet authorities appear to be very clever in sending these kinds of letters to NATO headquarters in the name of the people, but they are actually very stupid because this reveals the fact that they are trying to hide the truth from the people and to divert the people's attention. They are afraid of the people.

SOVIET OFFICIAL'S VISIT TO VIETNAM ASSESSED

OW021047 Beijing in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1400 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Report: "All-Round Cooperation and International Division of Labor Between Vietnam and the Soviet Union"]

[Text] Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who is also in charge of economic planning, recently paid a 1-week visit to Hanoi.

The Vietnamese authorities viewed his visit as an important step in further strengthening the all-round cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union. Baybakov, who arrived in Hanoi on 18 February, is secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Soviet State Planning Committee. It may be said he is a Soviet official wielding real power in the Kremlin.

After his arrival in Hanoi, he worked with the Vietnamese leaders, including Pham Van Dong, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers; To Huu, Vo Chi Cong and Nguyen Lam, vice chairmen of the SRV Council of Ministers; and three other high-ranking Vietnamese officials in charge of economic matters. He then held a series of conferences with Nguyen Lam, vice chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission. VNA reported that both sides had discussed the problem of strengthening the all-round cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union, especially in planning. Though the details of the talks have not been disclosed, based on the functions of the representatives of the Vietnamese side, we can say that Baybakov's visit is of great importance to Hanoi, because the Fifth VCP Congress, scheduled for late last year, has been postponed until late March this year. One reason for the postponement was that the amount of Soviet assistance to Vietnam could not be ascertained and, therefore, Vietnam's Third 5-Year Plan could not be determined. Baybakov's visit to Vietnam, made at a time when the Fifth VCP Congress is approaching, clearly shows that he had the mission of making the final decision on Vietnam's Third 5-Year Plan.

Since Vietnam started its war of aggression against Kampuchea and its anti-China policy, its production has developed slowly and its economy has deteriorated. Vietnam's Second 5-Year Plan was a total failure. Despite the fact that the Soviet assistance to Vietnam, set at \$3 million daily on the average, has increased to \$5-6 million, the Soviet assistance still fails to meet Vietnam's enormous needs and to turn the deteriorating Vietnamese economy around. Moscow holds that the current situation has resulted from the Vietnamese authorities' inability to properly manage the Vietnamese economy and from waste of Soviet assistance. Therefore, it has asked for direct participation in formulating, implementing and managing Vietnam's economic plans.

Last September, Le Duan had to personally go to Moscow, where he held a summit with Brezhnev. During the talks, the Soviet side promised to continue military assistance to Vietnam and both sides planned to jointly build 40 major economic projects. The so-called joint Soviet-Vietnamese construction actually means, first, that joint enterprises are formed, that is, the Soviets invest in the form of providing planning, machinery and equipment and assign their own men to directly participate in managing, supervising and directing the enterprises' business. Second, Soviet economic assistance to Vietnam is carried out in the form of trade, that is, after receiving new Soviet assistance, Vietnam must pay for it with new exports to the Soviet Union. Thus, through their assistance to Vietnam, the Soviets have hitched Vietnam to their chariot. By so doing, they have gained very great advantages for their strategy in the Asian and Pacific region. Meanwhile, they are able to further control Vietnam economically while gradually recovering their investments.

After Vietnam's admission to CEMA in 1978, Soviet leaders stressed the need to propagate in Vietnam the major principles of the integrated program. The Soviets are aware that Vietnam, with a distinct tropical economy, can become a main supplier of tropical produce which the Soviet Union lacks, and that Vietnam has an abundant source of cheap labor which CEMA can exploit. Current Hanoi-Moscow economic relations are fully controlled by Moscow.

Although Vietnam's material supplies and commodities are in short supply, it has to discharge its tasks as a member of the socialist community in accordance with its international division of labor. Vietnam's 1982 exports of agricultural, forest, marine and mineral products will increase substantially. According to Hanoi's projected plans, Vietnam's 1982 export volume will increase 45 percent over last year's, with processed agricultural and forest products increasing 62 percent; forest products, 60 percent; marine products, 20 percent; and mineral products, 67 percent. Most of Vietnam's exports will go to the Soviet Union.

The USSR-Vietnam agreement signed in mid-February stipulates that the volume of Vietnam's fresh vegetables and fruits for 1982 will increase more than fourfold over last year's. Meanwhile, the Vietnamese authorities have sent and are sending tens of thousands of Vietnamese laborers to the Soviet Union and a number of East European countries as a form of payment for Vietnam's debts.

Recently, in the international arena, some people held that a rift began to show in Soviet-Vietnamese relations, that pressure on Vietnam should be relieved somewhat and that assistance should be provided to Vietnam in order to lessen its dependence on the Soviet Union. We do not think this is a practical solution. Of course, many differences exist between Vietnam and the Soviet Union, but, prompted by their own strategic requirements, both of them find it necessary to closely collude with each other and take advantage of each other in arousing conflicts in Southeast Asia.

In its 27 January editorial, NHAN DAN definitely made Vietnam's policy known, citing the draft document to be presented at the Fifth VCP Congress. The document says: Our party once again strongly reaffirms that the foundation of the international line and foreign policy of our party and state is to achieve all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union. That is our fundamental, long-term strategy, a matter of life and death for our country's revolutionary undertaking.

SOVIET AID TO KAMPUCHEA SAID 'DOUBLE BURDEN'

HK011122 Beijing RENV : RIFA0 in Chinese 27 Feb 82 p 6

["International Jottings" article by Xiu Qing [0208 1987]: "What the Power Failure in Phnom Penh Shows"]

[Text] Recently, Phnom Penh has constantly been plagued by power failures lasting for an entire day. One of the causes of this is an inadequate supply of fuel from the Soviet Union.

In supporting Vietnam's invasion of Kampuchea, the Soviet Union has found itself saddled with a dual burden. It must not only "provide aid" for Vietnam, but also "give help" to the Phnom Penh puppets, adding to the strain on an economy already in difficulty. "A sharp drop" in Soviet "aid" to the Phnom Penh puppets last year was understandable. Moreover, "aid" in 1982 will be lower than that in 1981.

Soviet "aid" to the Phnom Penh puppets chiefly takes the form of grain and petroleum. The Soviet Union itself is also short of grain. As for petroleum, the Soviet Union has, for 2 consecutive years, failed to fulfill its production target. A Soviet diplomatic official in Phnom Penh said: "What Kampuchea is short of is also badly needed by our own people." This is a fact.

On the one hand, the Soviet Union has supported the Vietnamese troops of aggression, who thus far have refused to leave Kampuchea. On the other, it also wants to exert more of its influence on the Phnom Penh puppets. So the Soviet Union will not freely call it quits. The problem is that, like the Hanoi and Kabul regimes which receive "help" from the Soviet Union, the "aided" Kampuchea is a bottomless pit. The Soviet Union wants to extend its tentacles everywhere in the world, but does not have the means to fill bottomless pits everywhere. Thus, those little lackeys end up suffering from shortages of food and clothing and looking like harried stray dogs. The hegemonist is really not having a good time of it.

USSR 'OFFENSIVE' AGAINST ASEAN CONDEMNED

OW261710 Beijing XINHUA in English 1645 GMT 26 Feb 82

["Commentary: Moscow's Two-Pronged Offensive Against ASEAN -- by XINHUA Correspondent Tang Tianri" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, February 26 (XINHUA) -- At present, the Soviet Union is launching a two-pronged offensive against ASEAN countries. On the one hand, it, or through its proxy in Hanoi, rattles the saber against these countries; on the other hand, it sends spies to collect sensitive information or carry out disruptive and subversive activities there.

Over the past three years, Moscow's military aid to Hanoi has increased substantially, and its military strength threatening Southeast Asia has been steadily reinforced. Foreign press estimates that the military expenditure Moscow provides to Vietnam for the latter's aggression against Kampuchea has increased from two million U.S. dollars per day in 1979 to six million now. In addition, it plans to offer Hanoi more sophisticated weapons, including MIG-23 fighters and T-72 tanks. When the war against Kampuchea started three years ago, the Soviet Union merely sought facilities in Vietnamese naval and air bases; now, it has turned the strategically important ports of Cam Ranh Bay, Danang and Kampuchea's Kompong Som into its own naval and air bases. A Soviet task force made up of more than ten warships, including nuclear-powered submarines, has been assigned to the South China Sea. More Soviet naval, air and missile bases are now under expansion or construction in three Indochina countries -- Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea -- with a view to beefing up Soviet military strength in the region.

At present, Soviet military planes and vessels based in Indochina are capable of quickly reaching the Malacca Strait, a strategic point linking the East and the West. In fact, they have violated ASEAN's territorial waters or airspace on many occasions.



In coordination with Moscow's increasingly serious military threat in Southeast Asia, KGB and other Soviet intelligence organizations have intensified their activities in the ASEAN countries. Following Malaysia's expulsion of 3 Soviet diplomats for espionage last July, Indonesia and Singapore also expelled 4 Soviet Government employees on espionage charges recently in a little over three weeks. Thai newspapers have reported that the Soviet Union has repeatedly sent KGB and GRU (Soviet Military Intelligence) spies to Thailand and planted them in the Soviet Embassy in Bangkok, the commercial counsellor's office, the office of the Soviet airline Aeroflot, the Soviet news agency and the United Nations economic and social Commission for Asia and the Pacific [ESCAP]. Among the 80 Soviet officials working in the Soviet Embassy and the United Nations ESCAP, more than half are reportedly KGB and GRU spies. Soviet agents planted in the ASEAN countries seek every opportunity to engage in all sorts of sabotage and subversive activities to meet the needs of the Soviet expansion.

These irrefutable facts show one of the spearheads in Moscow's strategic east front is directed at Southeast Asia through Indochina. It can be seen that Moscow's intention is not only to help Vietnam secure its established position in Kampuchea, but also to use Indochina as a springboard to further the Kremlin's infiltration and expansion in Southeast Asia as soon as Vietnam gets a firm foothold in Kampuchea. Sitting by and watching Hanoi's aggression against Kampuchea means sitting by and watching Moscow establish a more consolidated base for advance in this region. To continue to support the patriotic Kampuchean army and people in their struggle against Vietnamese aggression and hold up the advance of the Soviet Union and Vietnam in Southeast Asia, or to weaken this struggle and allow the Soviet Union and Vietnam to push deep into the south -- this is an important option before those countries that have the tranquility and peace in the region at heart.

#### SOVIET ACTIONS IN AFGHANISTAN SEEN AS DESPERATE

HK010328 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Feb 82 p 6

["International Jottings" article by Tong Chang [6639 2490]: "Doing Foolish Things in Desperation"]

[Text] The Soviet military authorities who have invaded Afghanistan have set up a school in Kabul for training special agents. The headmaster of this school is the commanding officer of the secret police of the Karmal regime, and its teachers are Soviet KGB experts. Teenage war orphans are selected for special training. "Excellent trainees" will be sent to Moscow to receive "higher training."

This proves that the Soviet aggressors are in a difficult situation in Afghanistan. In the past 2 years since the beginning of Soviet aggression in Afghanistan, the number of aggressor troops has increased from more than 50,000 to more than 100,000. Yet they have not been able to quench the flames of armed resistance by the Afghan people. The guerrillas come and go like shadows and attack the enemies, and the aggressors are in the predicament of suspecting danger at the slightest sound. Therefore, they have to strengthen the activities of special agents to boost their courage.

However, even more than 100,000 Soviet aggressor troops armed to the teeth, together with the puppet army, are to no avail. Will a small contingent of special agents even slightly improve the situation of the Soviet aggressors? Their plan can only be regarded as one of doing foolish things in desperation.

VIETNAMESE ANTI-PRC 'FLURRY' CONDEMNED

OW281145 Beijing in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1130 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Correspondent (Yu Gong) commentary: "Futility of Stepped-up Anti-China Activities"]

[Text] Since late last year, the Hanoi authorities have done their best to create a ballyhoo over Sino-Vietnamese relations. They have repeatedly issued notes and statements and recently published a white paper. Hanoi leaders have even held talks with people about the matter. What a fuss!

People who are not familiar with Hanoi's tricks might get confused by all that, but keen-eyed people quickly perceive Hanoi's schemes behind the flurry of activity. The Hanoi authorities' main concern in using those shopworn tricks to fool other people, and to deceive themselves, is to achieve evil objectives. Let us now take a quick look at Hanoi's tricks:

1. Claiming that China's Xisha and Nansha archipelagoes are Vietnamese territory: In its document published a long time ago, on 30 January 1980, under the title "Uncontestable Chinese Sovereignty Over the Xisha and Nansha Archipelagoes," the Chinese Foreign Ministry, advancing numerous historical documents and facts, refuted the irrational territorial claim of the Vietnamese side. However, after a year of scheming, the Hanoi authorities early this year again issued the so-called white paper of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry to wage another battle for Vietnamese sovereignty over those archipelagoes. Since the Vietnamese white paper contains nothing but distortions of historical facts, we do not deem it worthwhile to refute its arguments. However, it should be pointed out that in issuing the white paper, the Hanoi authorities have deliberately sought to dodge the truth. Previously, the Vietnamese Government had officially recognized Chinese sovereignty over the Xisha and Nansha Archipelagoes.

2. Blaming China for creating tension along the Sino-Vietnamese border: The Chinese Government has repeatedly pointed out that the tension along the Sino-Vietnamese border is solely created by the Hanoi authorities, who scheme to use this tension as proof for their allegation about the so-called China threat in an attempt to deceive the Vietnamese people and those who are not aware of the facts and to divert world public opinion from the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea. Recently, the Hanoi authorities have accelerated their military offensive against the Democratic Kampuchean forces, repeatedly sent troops to intrude into Thai territory and kill Thai people and exerted pressure on Thailand and many other countries in Southeast Asia. They also proposed to China that both sides refrain from hostile armed actions along the Sino-Vietnamese border during the Lunar New Year festival. This was a trick aimed at confusing right and wrong and hoodwinking public opinion. In fact, during the Lunar New Year festival, the Vietnamese army waged 44 armed provocations in China's border provinces of Guangxi and Yunnan, and on many occasions intruded into Chinese territory to harass and kill Chinese people.

3. Rehashing the shopworn trick of proposing the resumption of talks and the normalization of relations between the two countries: In order to realize their scheme of controlling the region, the Hanoi authorities have persistently carried out their aggressive and expansionist policy. They have invaded Kampuchea, controlled Laos and considered China, which resolutely opposes their aggressive and expansionist policy, their direct enemy. They have made it their national policy to oppose China in bilateral and international relations. Despite the Hanoi authorities' sabotage of Sino-Vietnamese relations, the Chinese side has always exercised restraint and made great efforts to satisfactorily resolve the lingering disputes and problems involving the two countries and to normalize relations. The Vietnamese side has no good will at all with which to resolve the problems. Relying on their political alliance with the Soviet Union and Soviet military supplies, which far exceed Vietnam's national defense requirements, the Hanoi authorities have arrogantly ignored the UN resolutions on Kampuchea. Not only have they refused to withdraw their troops from Kampuchea; they have stepped up their war of aggression in Kampuchea.



They have fully supported the Soviet effort to enlarge, renovate and build new Vietnamese naval and air force bases and huge missile sites and communications networks. All this has consequently and seriously increased the threat to peace and security in Thailand and other Southeast Asian countries and in the Asian and Pacific region as a whole. In Asia, the Hanoi authorities, pursuing their expansionist and aggressive policy and their hostile policy toward China, have sought to maintain a hostile situation in the relations between China and Vietnam. This is the root cause of the deteriorating Sino-Vietnamese relations and the stumbling block to the improvement of Sino-Vietnamese relations. Plainly, the Hanoi authorities' continued collusion with the Soviet hegemonists and stubborn implementation of their aggressive and expansionist policy and their hostile anti-China policy have made the normalization of Sino-Vietnamese relations unlikely.

As everyone knows, the Chinese Government's stand on the above issues is clear-cut. The Hanoi authorities also know that, but why do they choose to make a fuss in their propaganda drive about Sino-Vietnamese relations at this time? The reason is twofold -- international and domestic -- we presume. Internationally, they want to prove to the world that they have good will in solving the Sino-Vietnamese relations issue and to place the blame on China. They seek to gain the world people's sympathy so as to easily carry out their regional hegemonism and help push forward the Soviets' southward expansion strategy. The world public has long since exposed that scheme. We just want to deal here with the domestic cause of their propaganda drive. For several years, due to huge expenditures for the war of aggression in Kampuchea, the Vietnamese economy has been plunged into a prolonged crisis. Despite the Hanoi authorities' great efforts to seek assistance everywhere, the aid they have received is insignificant, and the Vietnamese economy is deteriorating. Meanwhile, the internal conflict is becoming more intense, and the people's discontent resulting from the Hanoi authorities' current policy is growing. Recent reports in the Vietnamese media have shown that during the discussions of the draft political report and draft report on party building tasks to be presented at the fifth party congress, many suggestions were made and tumultuous debates centered around the economic issue. At the multilevel congresses of the Hanoi municipal party organizations alone, some 150,000 suggestions were made. Recently, the editorial offices of Vietnamese newspapers have received many anonymous letters strongly criticizing the party's work and draft documents relating to the fifth party congress. Party papers have had to resort to a customary psychological warfare trick of forcing the critics to make known their real names and the units where they work in an attempt to use threats to discourage criticism.

Faced with this situation, the Hanoi authorities think the best way for them to divert the Vietnamese public's attention from the economic problem and placate their discontent somewhat is to whip up a new anti-China campaign, hoping to use this to extricate themselves from their difficulties. However, we are sure the Hanoi authorities' attempt will fail. As long as they stubbornly refuse to withdraw their troops from Kampuchea and relinquish their aggressive and expansionist policy and as long as they tail the Soviet hegemonist, there will be no cure for Vietnam's economic ills. The Hanoi authorities' new anti-China flurry will surely worsen their already desperate situation.

#### AUSTRALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ON PRC RELATIONS

OW231647 Beijing XINHUA in English 1635 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Canberra, February 23 (XINHUA) -- The focus of Australia's foreign policy has shifted from Europe to Asia and the Pacific, and its diplomatic and strategic efforts will soon turn to the south Pacific, Australian Foreign Minister Tony Street was quoted as saying in an article published here today in the HERALD.

Street also noted that Australia's relations with China are expanding and Australia is entering into a continually increasing number of technical cooperations with China.

BEIJING RADIO PRASIES ROMANIAN CADRE SYSTEM

OW261435 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2215 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Excerpts] In this "Round the World" program, we will talk about the systems and measures used in Romania for training and selecting cadres.

Romania always attaches great importance to the training of cadres, and has a whole series of effective systems for training, selecting and evaluating cadres. The country now has a capable cadre contingent. Cadres working in all departments and at all levels in the country are not only experts in their respective fields, but are also characterized as being in their prime of life, having a down-to-earth style of work and having relatively close ties with the masses.

In selecting and using cadres, the Romanian Communist Party [RCP] and the Romanian Government abide by one principle, that is, the right person at the right post. They stress that every responsible post should be filled by a person who is qualified both politically and professionally and who has rich practical experience in the job.

In the meantime, Romania pays great attention to making its cadre ranks younger. This is regarded as a requirement conforming to the law of development in the advance of all political and social activities. Emphasis is placed on promoting young cadres who have both ability and political integrity so as to ensure that the work is carried on continuously. In general, the middle-level cadres now working in Romanian party and government organizations and in factories, mines and other enterprises are 30 to 40 years old, while the age of most high-ranking cadres is about 50.

The RCP takes as a key part of its general policy training leading cadres who are capable in scientific management of a socialist society and who have knowledge of both politics and the work in their professional fields. It considers this as a task of vital importance to the development of Romania's socialist economy. As early as the initial postliberation period, the RCP sent a number of worker and peasant cadres to schools for them to study without the need to engage in production, or enrolled them in spare-time education or correspondence courses to train them and improve their quality so that they could grasp cultural and scientific knowledge and master the work skills in their respective fields. Through training and painstaking study, many of them have become experts, engineers, professors or scholars. Quite a few have written books, advanced theories or made inventions. These people now constitute the backbone force in the party, state and economic departments of Romania. With economic development and the elevation of world scientific and technological levels, continued efforts are being made by the Romanian party and government to improve the system of training cadres.

The RCP Central Committee does not believe that once a cadre has mastered the knowledge and skills in one or several fields, he has fulfilled the requirement for all time. Instead, he should continue to study and advance so as to meet the needs of his work.

Since the early 1970's, Romania has stipulated that all cadres and personnel should take part in professional training and study on a rotational basis at least once every 5 years. Cadres at and above the middle level in Romanian party and government departments, in factories, mines and other enterprises and in agricultural units and mass organizations are required to receive training, group by group, in party schools on a periodical and rotational basis once every 5 years. They are given examinations in the schools, and the results of these examinations are considered as one of the contributing factors for their promotion or demotion and for their transfer from one job to another.

The party and state also attach great significance to the leading cadres' study in various professional fields.

Every 6 months, the RCP Central Committee holds a study-discussion symposium for members of the Political Executive Committee, secretaries of the Secretariat, ministers at the central level, first secretaries of county party committees and deputy prime ministers of the government to learn the latest ways of leading the work in science and technology and the economy.

Romania has cadre examination and evaluation systems covering three aspects: politics and ideology, professional skills and socialist ethics. Examinations are held to test the professional skills of cadres working in various specialized fields, and these include written and oral examinations. Job evaluations are conducted for party and government cadres, usually once every 2 or 3 years. In addition, Romania carries out a system of appraisal by the masses of all cadres once a year in order to have an all-round evaluation of cadres and to put them under the supervision of the masses.

Cadres should readily move up and down. This is well reflected by Romanian cadres. In the government, vice ministers may be transferred to posts of departmental directors, and departmental directors may be transferred to posts of deputy departmental directors or counselors. Secretaries of county and municipal party committees may be transferred to work as managers of factories. Such examples are very common in Romania. In most cases, the reason for the transfer is that the cadre concerned is old or is not quite competent for the job, rather than because he has committed mistakes. In general, such transfers are readily accepted by the cadres concerned and are considered nothing strange in society.

Another interesting feature of the Romanian cadre system is the exchange of cadres. A cadre may be transferred from party work to economic work, from mass work to propaganda work, from the post of minister in the central government to that of first secretary of a county party committee, from a post in economic work to a post as envoy to a foreign country. This kind of transfer helps widen cadres' views, enrich their knowledge, increase their capabilities and temper them in diverse ways. It also prevents cadres from sticking to conventions and having an ossified way of thinking after staying at the same post too long.

In Romania, the retirement of cadres according to schedule has become an established system. The retirement law states that every man reaching the age of 60 with 30 years of service and every woman reaching the age of 55 with 25 years of service may retire. If one has not submitted an application for retirement, one can still work for 2 more years. If a man still wants to work after turning 62, or if a woman still wants to work after turning 57, his or her service period may be extended for 3 years at the most after approval is obtained. Many old comrades in Romania have voluntarily given up their jobs to those who are younger and more capable. They view this as the last lofty political action taken on their own initiative.

Undoubtedly, Romania's accomplishments in socialist construction are directly related to the state of its cadres.

#### GOODS EXCHANGE, PAYMENTS ACCORD SIGNED WITH CSSR

OW171250 Beijing XINHUA in English 1228 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, February 17 (XINHUA) -- A 1982 goods exchange and payments agreement between the People's Republic of China and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic was signed here today.

Chen Jie, Chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, and Miroslav Bursa, leader of the Czechoslovak Government trade delegation and federal vice-minister of foreign trade, signed on behalf of their respective governments. Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade Zheng Tuobin was present at the signing ceremony.

MOROCCAN PRIME MINISTER CONCLUDES VISIT

## Visit to Xian

OW261516 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] Xian, February 26 (XINHUA) -- Moroccan Prime Minister Maati Bouabid and his party arrived here from Beijing today by special plane, accompanied by Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs He Ying. Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang bade farewell to the guests at the Beijing state guesthouse before they left for Xian.

Prime Minister Bouabid thanked the Chinese Government and people for their warm reception. He said he hoped that Premier Zhao will visit Morocco at an early date. Premier Zhao said he would very much like to visit Morocco, and he asked Bouabid to convey the Chinese people's friendship to the Moroccan people.

Arriving in Xian, the Moroccan guests were greeted at the airport by Governor Yu Mingtao and Deputy Governor Li Lianbin of Shaanxi Province and Zhang Tiemin, acting mayor of Xian. This evening, the Shaanxi Provincial People's Government gave a banquet in honor of Bouabid and his party. The Moroccan guests visited this afternoon the museum of pottery horses and armoured warriors from the Chin Dynasty 2,000 years ago.

## Visit to Shanghai

OW271748 Beijing XINHUA in English 1647 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Text] Shanghai, February 27 (XINHUA) -- Moroccan Prime Minister Maati Bouabid and his party arrived here from Xian by special plane this afternoon in the company of He Ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

They were welcomed at the airport by Mayor Wang Daohan and Vice-Mayor Yang Kai. The Moroccan guests were entertained at a banquet this evening given by the Shanghai Municipal People's Government. Mayor Wang and Prime Minister Bouabid toasted the daily growth of friendly relations between China and Morocco and the friendship between the two peoples.

Upon their departure from Xian, Prime Minister Bouabid and his party were seen off at the airport by Governor Yu Mingtao.

## Departure From Shanghai

OW281620 Beijing XINHUA in English 1611 GMT 28 Feb 82

[Text] Shanghai, February 28 (XINJUA) -- Moroccan Prime Minister Maati Bouabid and his party left here for home by special plane this evening at the end of their week-long official visit to China. They were seen off at the airport by Shanghai Mayor Wang Daohan and Vice-Mayor Yang Kai; Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs He Ying and Moroccan Ambassador to China Abderrahim Harkett.

In a departure interview with Chinese reporters, Prime Minister Bouabid said that his talks with Chinese leaders were fruitful. "Their analysis of what has happened in the world is realistic and their views farsighted," he said. The prime minister said he was also impressed by the Chinese people, "who are disciplined, heroic and in high spirits."

"With such good leaders and people," he said, "China certainly has a prosperous future."

Earlier today, the distinguished Moroccan guests visited the Shanghai industrial exhibition center and took a boat excursion on the Huangpu River.

## Rabat Report on Zhao Remarks

LD011422 Rabat MAP in English 1216 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Text] Beijing, 1 Mar (MAP) -- The Chinese premier, Mr Zhao Ziyang, affirmed that the visit of his Moroccan counterpart, Mr Maati Bouabid, to China was a major event which is going to consolidate relations between the two countries.

In an interview to the Moroccan radio and television, he expressed satisfaction at the results of his talks with Mr Bouabid on bilateral questions and international issues, of which he said: "The viewpoints of the two countries are similar concerning most of them" The Chinese prime minister said his country will spare no effort to devise means to strengthen economic and trade relations with Morocco, and stressed the necessity to multiply the exchanges of visits between government members of the two countries. While answering a question on the stance of China vis-a-vis the situation in the Asian Continent, Mr Zhao Ziyang said that China considers itself as economically under-developed; that is why it seriously endeavours siding with the developing countries for the promotion of the North-South dialogue in order to (?institute) a new international economic order.

PRC-TANZANIA FRIENDSHIP TREATY ANNIVERSARY MARKED

OW200214 Beijing XINHUA in English 0126 GMT 20 Feb 82

[Text] Dar es Salaam, February 19 (XINHUA) -- Ambassador He Gongkai gave a reception at the Chinese Embassy here today to mark the 17th anniversary of the Chinese-Tanzanian friendship treaty.

Tanzanian Minister for Finance Amir Habib Jamal, Minister of State for Planning and Economic Affairs Kighoma Ali Malima and 200 other guests were present at the reception.

During the past 17 years, many leaders and people of the two countries had visited each other to exchange experiences in the development of culture and economy, which had contributed to deepening the friendship and understanding between the two countries. President J. Nyerere paid his fourth friendship visit to China last March.

TANZANIAN SITUATION OVER PAST TWO DECADES VIEWED

OW190805 Beijing XINHUA in English 0707 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Feature: "How Has Tanzania Prevailed in Two Decades of Independence?" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Dar es Salaam, February 18 (XINHUA) -- Twenty years have passed since Tanzania gained independence. But what kind of road have the Tanzanian people passed in two decades of leadership by President Julius Nyerere under the freedom torch?

Ken Adelman, U.S. deputy permanent representative at the United Nations, described a dark picture of Tanzania in an article published in HARPER'S magazine in July 1981. He described Tanzania as a country without a single redeeming feature. The U.S. magazine NEWSWEEK said in its Oct. 26, 1981 issue that Tanzania's economic strategy is "an experiment that failed." But other opinions are widely divergent from this one.

An organization in London studying Third World economy and social problems awarded Nyerere the "Third World prize" for his country's achievements and the positive role played by him in the world. The French weekly LE POINT chose Nyerere as its "man for the year of 1981."

It is true that 20 years after its independence, Tanzania still is very poor. Tanzania has been hit by severe shortages in food and in energy resources and has been classified as one of the 31 most least developed countries in the world.



Its per capita value of gross national product is less than 200 U.S. dollars, and such social evils as corruption, bribery and bureaucracy exist in the country. Nevertheless, Tanzania, a multiracial country with more than 100 tribes, has maintained its political unity and stability.

Although far from having a surplus of food and clothing, Tanzania is far removed from its miserable colonial period, when famine took thousands of lives. The country also has carried out the most successful anti-illiteracy campaign in Africa. It also has established the health service system, which has reduced infant mortality rates and has increased the average life span from 37 to 51. Progress also has been made in supplying water and social services.

Obviously, this is very unfair that Adelman and others like him attributed problems in Tanzania's economic development to the present policies of the Tanzanian leaders. It is only the Tanzanian people who have the qualifications to comment on the success and failure of their country in the latest two decades. Nyerere, in a Dec. 9 nationwide radio speech, presented a convincing answer, pointing out that development gained in the second decade of independence was greater than that in the first decade.

But because of an irrational international economic order, rising petroleum prices and lowering prices for exported agricultural products, Tanzania faces "deep economic troubles," Nyerere said. The present exploitive international economic order, in particular, has made Tanzania even poorer, he said. For example, Nyerere said, the same amount of tobacco that would buy 10 trucks in the past will now purchase only one truck. He also pointed out the same amount of cotton that would buy four trucks in the past will now only purchase one truck. Nyerere said the present international economic order exploits the poor and benefits the rich. This is the major problem facing the Third World, he said.

Nyerere also made some self-criticism, explaining that in the 1970's Tanzania made several economical mistakes. He pointed to the government's campaign of Ujamaa in which small villages were emerged, [as received] inefficient use of valuable crop land and relaxed discipline in government and industry.

Nyerere called on Tanzanians to work diligently, to concentrate on domestic issues and to give agricultural production top priority. Since 1981, he said, the Tanzanian Government has begun to readjust its economic policies. The government raised purchasing prices for some agricultural products, introduced a system of rewards into the industrial and agricultural industries to help increase production and resumed a cooperative organization to purchase and sell agricultural products.

Initial results from these reforms already are becoming evident. Minister of Commerce Ali Mchumo disclosed recently that the government has agreed on principle to import industrial materials to produce daily necessities. Mchumo said this move was made to help ease the tense situation in Tanzanian markets.

The present Tanzanian economic situation, just as Nyerere has estimated, cannot improve greatly in a short period of time. But because it is a young developing country, Tanzania is attempting to develop a strong economy in the shortest possible time.

RENMIN RIBAO EDITORIAL ON ECONOMIC GROWTH RATE

HK030743 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Feb 82 p 1

[Editorial: "We Must Have a Real Rate"]

[Text] To develop the national economy, there must be a certain growth rate. There is no question of that. The question is what kind of rate we want. The kind of rate which the party, the government and the broad masses of the people want is one that must not be inflated and one that must be real with high economic effect. According to the state plan for this year, the total industrial and agricultural output value for 1982 must be increased by 4 percent as compared with last year and it is imperative to strive to have a 5 percent increase in this year's total industrial and agricultural output value as compared with last year. It is also imperative to guarantee that there will be no inflation of the growth rate and that the rate will be real. Only such a real rate ensures "stamina."

A good start has already been made this January. Our economic situation is fine. This year's major question is not whether we can "maintain a 4 percent increase and strive to achieve a 5 percent increase" in the rate of economic development. It seems that we can surely attain these targets. What we have to pay attention to at present is what kind of measures should be adopted to attain these targets. Comrades of all economic departments, factories, mines and enterprises must conscientiously discuss ways to guarantee that this year's rate of economic development will not be inflated at all or that this year's rate of economic development will only be very slightly inflated. In the past, some enterprises put undue emphasis on output value and paid no attention to matters regarding supply and demand. When they found that some products were of higher output value, they did their utmost to produce such products regardless of product quality and market demand. As a result of their mass-production, large numbers of such products are overstocked. For example, although too much chemical fiber cloth was produced last year and commercial storehouses are overstocked with such products, there are plans to produce more chemical fiber cloth this year. People often use the following words to describe these conditions: "When industrial departments report good news, commercial departments will announce bad news. The bad news means overstocking of products and false financial revenue." We must no longer repeat the mistake. All areas, departments and enterprises must act in accordance with the demand of the state plan, proceed in all cases from the interests of the whole and conscientiously adopt measures to prevent the recurrence of such phenomena.

To stress the rate, we must persist in seeking truth from facts. If the rate is too high and if too big a gap is left behind, such a rate not only can hardly be realized but can also bring about new discordance to the national economy. As a result, we may end up with a lower rate. If there is no fixed rate, there will be difficulties in our economic development and also in the people's livelihood. Moreover, the lack of a fixed rate will prevent us from accumulating strength for future development. "We are not afraid of being slow; what we fear is detours." These words mean that we must not go beyond the bounds of possibility of objective reality, that we should not arbitrarily exaggerate the effects of subjective will, that we must not blindly seek high targets and a high rate, that we should not be overanxious for quick results, and that we should understand that haste makes waste. We must correct the erroneous "leftist" guiding ideology, persist in seeking truth from facts and set to rights things which have been thrown into disorder. We are certainly not saying that the lower our rate and targets are, the better rate and targets we will have. At present, the people's purchasing power and particularly the peasants' purchasing power are continuously increasing while the state still has financial and economic difficulties. If our national economy does not have a fixed growth rate, we not only will be unable to satisfy the needs of the people but will also be incapable of solving the state's financial problems. People are often a little bit passive. If people mistakenly think that the lower their rate and targets are, the better, then this mistaken idea will be detrimental to improving the management standards of cadres at all levels. Being overanxious for quick results cannot achieve anything and we should not lack confidence.

We must not only oppose being overanxious for quick results but must also oppose being passive and slack. An inflated rate does not conform to the spirit of seeking truth from facts. The following are some examples of inflation: The output value of some products has been repeatedly calculated; although some products of poor quality are unmarketable and have been kept in stock for a long time, these products have also been regarded as a part of the total output value; and even some waste products and substandard products have been regarded as parts of the total output value. Such total output values and their relevant growth rates calculated through making comparisons with previous years, quarters and months are not real output values and are certainly not real rates.

In order to achieve the highest possible rate, cadres at all levels must inspire enthusiasm and go all out. Inspiring enthusiasm does not mean talking big, setting high targets, indulging in idle talk and promoting formalism. Inspiring enthusiasm just means being fully confident, pressing forward in the face of difficulties, being earnest and down-to-earth, conscientiously and assiduously studying new conditions, solving new problems, finding new ways and opening up new prospects. Going all out does not mean blindly carrying out work and being overanxious for quick results. Going all out actually means assiduously studying techniques, tapping potentials, quietly putting one's shoulder to the wheel, plain living and hard struggle.

The key to having a real rate lies in closely integrating rate with effect. The rate is an important index in judging economic development. However, the rate cannot fully reflect economic effect. The rate is only calculated on the basis of output and not input. However, economic effect calculates not only input but also output. To strive to have a real rate that is not inflated, we must pay attention to variety, quality and marketability. Without high quality and good marketability, there can only be false rates. If your products cannot satisfy the consumers' needs, are of poor quality and are unmarketable, then the more you produce, the more difficult a situation you will be in. This kind of false rate can only bring about real disasters. Only by achieving the unity of rate and effect can we have real material benefits.

#### RENMIN RIBAO DISCUSSES CHINA'S THIRD CENSUS

HK020810 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Feb 82 p 5

[Article by Jin Li [6855 0500]: "The Significance of China's Third Census"]

[Text] At the census work meeting held in Tianjin, Li Jingneng, associate professor at Nankai University, talked about the significance of the third census in our country. He pointed out that a census is not only a simple calculation of the population in the entire country, but a job which requires employing all the manpower of a country. In general, a census is a population investigation carried out at one time which seeks statistical data of particular categories.

Our country's first national census was taken in 1953, then the second one was taken in 1964. The census to be taken in 1982, supplemented with new statistical items such as occupation, marital status, number of children and so on, will be a more arduous task and have greater significance.

In the first place, the great significance of this census to economic construction lies in that it will enable us to calculate more accurately the average output per capita. The index which facilitates an accurate appraisal of the economic growth of a country is neither the country's total output nor its total revenue, but its average output per capita and average income per capita. If we only concentrate our attention on increasing total output and total revenue while disregarding the size of population and the rate of population growth, we cannot possibly appraise the economic situation correctly. In the last few years, our country's total output and total revenue have been growing steadily and have ranked among the top ten in the world. However, our country's average output per capita has failed to rise rapidly and its relative position in the world has declined. Obviously this is due to the large base and the high growth rate of our country's population.



In the second place, the census will help us find out the conditions of the working population, and the occupational and cultural composition of the population, thus enabling us to make a comparative analysis of the relationships between population composition and economic structure and between population composition and employment structure. It will also allow us to make a comparative analysis of technical composition, technical conditions and the quality of the population and a comparative analysis of the allocation of productive forces, the distribution of population, and so on. All these analyses are very useful to economic readjustment and economic reform.

In the third place, the census will help us to understand the economic conditions of individual households in our country and, correspondingly, social demand and social consumption. Therefore, it is useful in arranging the people's material and cultural lives.

This census is even of vital importance to birth control. As a census has not been taken for a long period of time in our country, we lack accurate statistical population figures. There are quite a few errors in birth rate, child-bearing rate, death rate and the rate of population growth. Figures such as the proportion of males to females, age structure, population distribution and so on are not too accurate. Accurate figures reflecting individual households' economic conditions, marital status, the child-bearing rate of women of child-bearing age, and so on, of the population are lacking. Moreover, basic figures such as the country's total population, the total number of women of child-bearing age, the total number of married women, and so on, are also inaccurate. Such a situation produces a series of obstacles to birth control, population forecasting, population planning and other work. From the census we can obtain accurate and overall statistical population figures which can serve as a scientific frame of reference for determining a scientific population policy and practicable measures for population control. Our country's strategic population control target is to keep the population below 1.2 billion at the end of the century. Is this population target scientific and can it be realized? The answer to this question can only be found in the census.

#### BEIJING MARKS WOMEN'S DAY; KANG KEQING PRESENT

OW021323 Beijing XINHUA in English 1249 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text] Beijing, March 2 (XINHUA) -- Over one hundred women who are leaders and veterans of the Chinese revolutionary movement met at the Great Hall of the People this morning to mark International Women's Day which is celebrated on March 8th.

Kang Keqing, president of the All China Women's Federation and herself a veteran of the Long March, extended festive greetings to her comrades-in-arms.

The meeting, sponsored by the All China Women's Federation, brought together women who had taken part in the various stages of Chinese revolution from the early 1920's up to the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949 and had been active for some time since. Some had been underground workers in cities, others had rallied women in the rural areas to help the People's Army. Some had set up kindergartens and nurseries in the revolutionary base areas, others had been in the front lines as medical and communication personnel. The personal history of everyone of these veterans bears witness to the great contribution Chinese women have made at every stage of the Chinese revolution.

Today's meeting was held at the Shaanxi Hall (the Great Hall of the People has 30 halls, one for each province). Sitting in front of a huge painting of the revolutionary base of Yanan, Luo Qiong, vice-president of the federation, said the memory of those days in Yanan would be always in these women's hearts. She also reported on the work of the federation in the past year.

Another speaker was 82-year-old Shuai Mengqi who was in charge of the women's work committee of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee during the Yanan days. She is now a standing member of the disciplinary committee of the party Central Committee. She recalled the tremendous amount of work Chinese women had done in the revolutionary war years side by side with the men. "That we have today's China is due to their heroic deeds," she said. "Ideologically, veteran revolutionaries must keep with the times," she noted. "The present era demands that younger people be promoted. It is unshirkable responsibility of the older people to help the young." Today, the party advocates strengthening the party's style of work. She urged the revolutionary veterans present to play an exemplary role to help educate the younger generation.

Lu Jing Rui, aged 78 and former member of the women's work committee of the party Central Committee, gave suggestions as to how the present editing of the history of the women's movement in China should be done.

After the discussion, kindergarten children gave a performance.

#### ZHOU YANG ON ARTISTS, SOCIALIST CIVILIZATION

OW030453 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1422 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text] Beijing, 2 Mar (XINHUA) -- Zhou Yang, deputy director of the CCP Central Committee Propaganda Department and chairman of the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, emphatically pointed out today: Drama should play a major role in building socialist spiritual civilization. Dramatists and performing artists should be duty-bound to publicize the "five stresses" and "four beauties" and to exert a positive, lasting and imperceptible influence on the people through drama. To do so, drama workers should pluck up courage, vigorously reform and, with a high sense of responsibility toward the people, earnestly and assiduously dedicate themselves to creation and performance.

Zhou Yang made these remarks at the second (enlarged) board meeting of the Chinese Dramatists' Association.

Zhou Yang said drama and opera must undergo reform. They cannot exist without reform. Reform should cover playwriting, the performing arts, art troupe structure and other aspects.

He expressed the wish that dramatists would not avoid real life themes, but realistically reflect the contradictions and struggle of their times and take the road of realistic creation.

He said it is hoped that dramatists and performing artists would cooperate, seriously sort out China's rich traditional drama legacy, discard the dross and select the essence to make it serve our times. Dramatists and performing artists should carry forward the arts of various schools. Performing artists should pay attention to raising their artist level. At the same time, they should also raise their ideological, cultural, educational and moral standards.

Veteran writer Yang Hansheng also spoke. He said today, the party Central Committee has created good conditions for literature and art to flourish. Literary and art workers should invigorate themselves and make positive contributions to the building of socialist spiritual civilization. They should penetrate real life and go down to the grassroots to take a good look. He indicated that at the age of 80, he still wanted to take a look himself.

#### PRC STIMULATES TRANSPORTATION DEVELOPMENT

OW030631 Beijing XINHUA in English 1227 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text] Beijing, March 2 (XINHUA) -- China is expanding its oceangoing merchant fleet, building more deepwater piers and constructing highway trunks to meet the developing national economy and growing foreign trade, said Minister Peng Deqing of communications at the national conference on communications, which closed here Monday.

Marked successes have been achieved in the past two years in production and capital construction of communications and transportation though they still remain the prominent weak links in the national economy, the minister said.

According to the minister, China built and renovated in the past two years 18 wharves along the coast in Tianjin, Shanghai, Guangdong, Jiangsu and Zhejiang, adding a cargo-handling capacity of more than 8.39 million tons. New oceangoing vessels and inland ships with a tonnage of 1.55 million tons were added to spur the development of foreign exports and imports. China also built 20,000 kilometers of new highways.

He said that China has introduced container ship transportation for import and export trade in harbors of Shanghai, Tianjin, Huangpu, Qingdao, Dalian, Guangzhou and Fuzhou. The China Ocean Shipping Company has opened 21 domestic and international container shipping routes.

Water and highway transport is more and more playing an important role in China's national economy. Transportation departments carried 1,134 million tons of cargo in 1981, 13.8 percent more than in the previous year, and 2,800 million passengers, the minister stated.

Outlining 1982 transport plans at the meeting, the minister said that water transport departments in the country will ship 135 million tons of cargo and carry 30 million passengers while coastal harbors and ports will handle 208 million tons of cargo. He said that 500 million tons of cargo and 2,800 million passengers will be carried by inland road transport, and 245 million tons of cargo will be handled by ships and barges in the country's provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions.

To fulfill the plan, the minister called on the transport departments across the country to improve management and service. Highway transport departments are urged to upgrade their vehicles and other transportation facilities, add more large tonnage diesel-powered lorries, vans and other vehicles.

Shanghai-Fuzhou passenger liner service will be open March 5 this year and Guangzhou-Xiamen passenger liner service will also be open within the year, announced the minister.

#### POSTS, TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES IMPROVED

OW020011 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] Despite outmoded equipment and shortage of funds, China's posts and telecommunications departments have achieved salient success after 3 years of readjustment. An additional 270,000 switchboards for direct telephone calls and over 5,000 circuits for long distance phone calls have been installed in large and medium-size cities. Service for direct long distance calls has been set up in 23 provincial seats, and the service for making semi-direct calls between China and the United States, Japan and Hong Kong was inaugurated, starting last year.

To make telecommunications suit the needs of promoting economic and cultural work and in promoting friendship with foreign countries, the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications recently sponsored, in Beijing, a national conference of directors of posts and telecommunications bureaus. Vice Premier Bo Yibo had an audience with the representatives.

With support from the state, the ministry's short-term projects will be geared to resolving the urgent problems, such as shortage of telephones in cities, expansion of long distance and international telecommunications service and development of the postal service. Emphasis will be placed on solving the problems of inadequate telecommunications service in Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai, Guangzhou, various provincial and coastal cities and the economically developed areas.

## Further on Plans

OW271333 Beijing XINHUA in English 1209 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, February 27 (XINHUA) -- China has decided to spend more money on telecommunications so that from now to 1985, international and domestic services will be drastically improved, according to the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications. The goal is to increase the number of telephones in cities from two million to 2.7 million, introduce long distance dialing in the capitals of all provinces, and autonomous regions and municipalities, and streamline international telephone services in three major international cities of Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou.

Capital investment earmarked for posts and telecommunications will amount to 250 million yuan this year, accounting for 1.2 percent of China's total investment on capital construction for 1982. Money used for posts and telecommunications averaged 0.8 percent of the total capital construction cost between 1950 and 1981, according to the ministry.

Beginning from this year, the ministry and local posts and telecommunications bureaus will be allowed to retain 90 percent of their profits and foreign exchange income mainly for upgrading the equipment. Formerly they were allowed to retain 80 percent of their profits and 60 percent of their foreign exchange income.

In the years from now to 1985, said the ministry, low-interest bank loans to the ministry will also be increased. The ministry plans to use bank loans to import program control telephone exchange systems to streamline facilities in Beijing, Shanghai and other cities.

RAO BIN VIEWS TECHNICAL TRANSFORMATION AIMS

OW010945 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] Today's issue of JIXIE ZHOUBAO [MACHINERY WEEKLY] carries an article by Rao Bin, minister of the First Ministry of Machine Building, entitled "Technical Transformation Should Be Conducted in a Selective and Systematic Way Among Existing Enterprises." The article elaborates on the guiding principles, policies and concrete measures to be observed in conducting technical transformation among existing machine building industrial enterprises.

The article points out: The main purpose of conducting technical transformation among machine building enterprises is to provide consumers with advanced and suitable equipment and open up new markets abroad. Therefore, in launching technical transformation among our machine building industrial enterprises, we must regard increasing economic results as our target and attach importance to the quality of products. Meanwhile, a unified plan should be worked out for the systematic technical transformation of major equipment, supplementary equipment and auxiliary parts. Moreover, besides mapping out an overall plan, each trade, locality and enterprise must also formulate its own plan for technical transformation. In order to set a clear-cut goal of technical transformation, it is first necessary to decide on what new products should be developed and what items should be replaced in accordance with consumer needs. Meanwhile, the various tasks of technical transformation should also be determined in line with the needs of research for and manufacture of new products.

NORTH CHINA PROVINCES FIGHT CONTINUOUS DROUGHT

HK270237 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0226 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, 27 Feb (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- Due to drought in successive years, followed by little precipitation since last autumn, drought is rather serious in Shandong, Hebei, Shanxi and Henan Provinces and Beijing and Tianjin Municipalities in north China. There are insufficient water sources for irrigation and little water is stored on the surface, while the water table has fallen.

I. 3 Mar 82

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CHINA  
PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

At present these six provinces and municipalities are taking active measures and organizing forces to fight the drought. At the same time, the local governments have mobilized all trades and sectors to tap water sources, expand the area under irrigation, and carry out antiseepage work in the irrigation channels, so as to increase the utilization rate of water.

NPC'S ZHU XUEFAN, OTHERS MOURN WANG DECHENG

OWO20453 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0724 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Text] Beijing, 1 Mar (XINHUA) -- Comrade Wang Decheng [3076 1795 2052], former deputy chief engineer of the capital construction general bureau of the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications, died in Beijing on 25 February 1982 at the age of 78, as a result of illness which failed to respond to medical treatment.

A memorial meeting for Comrade Wang Decheng was held at the auditorium of the Babaoshan cemetery for fallen revolutionaries on 27 February. Wreaths were sent by Zhu Xuefan, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee; Wen Minsheng, minister of posts and telecommunications; Wang Dezhaoh, a relative of Comrade Wang Decheng; and other relatives residing overseas.

Cheng Anyu [2052 1344 3768], vice minister of posts and telecommunications, presided over the memorial meeting and Hou Deyuan, another vice minister, delivered a memorial speech.

Vice Minister Hou Deyuan said: Comrade Wang Decheng was a patriot. He loved the CCP and the socialist motherland. Working hard and responsibly, he had accomplished much in the theory on communications lines and made positive contributions in the building of China's telecommunications.

He showed concern about the reunification of the motherland, thought of friends and relatives in Taiwan and overseas and had earnestly longed for the accomplishment of the great cause of reunifying the motherland at an early date.

YANG SHANGKUN, OTHERS ATTEND PLA MEDICAL MEETING

OW262054 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] The PLA General Logistics Department held an all-army scientific and technological meeting this morning to review and exchange experience in medical teaching and research, commend the advanced units and individuals and study the goals in and the measures for modernizing medical science and technology. Over 600 medical specialists, professors and representatives of advanced cadres in medical science and technology attended the meeting.

Yan, Shangkun, secretary general of the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee; Zhang Zhen, deputy chief of the General Staff Department; Yan Jinzheng, deputy director of the General Political Department; and Hong Xuezhi, director of the General Logistics Department, attended and addressed the meeting.

Delivering the opening speech, Wang Ping, political commissar of the General Logistics Department, pointed out: Our army's key medical scientists, technicians and relatively advanced equipment are concentrated in the many hospitals, medical colleges and research units of our army. If these people and equipment are better organized, they can certainly contribute more to the building of a modernized, regular army and the development of combatant logistic work. Qian Xinzong, minister of public health, attended the meeting to extend his greetings.

PERIODICAL ON MILITARY THEMES TO BE PUBLISHED

OW261303 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0023 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, 26 Feb (XINHUA) -- KUNLUN [2492 0178], a full-length comprehensive literary periodical, will begin publication in March of this year. Published by the Kunlun publishing house, it will be on sale at home and abroad.



This literary periodical is devoted mainly to publishing literary works based on military themes. It will also carry articles that portray pioneers on other fronts who work hard to make China strong and prosperous. Special attention will be given to reviewing those works that have a rich flavor of life, that present profound thinking and that are artistically creative, without regard to their forms, styles or schools of thought.

The first issue of KUNLUN will carry certain chapters of volume IV, "Shengdi" [Holy Land], of "Yidai Fengliu" [Generation of the Talented], a novel by veteran writer Ouyang Shan; "Huo Fenghuang" [Fiery Phoenix], a prose work by Liu Baiyu that records the life of struggle in historical years; the last part of "Shan Juhua" [Chrysanthemum on the Mountains], a novel by Feng Deying; "Shen Shen Di Jing" [Deep Well], a medium-length novel by Zhu Chunyu that describes life on the military scientific research front; "Pu Jian," a medium-length novel by Liu Shaotang; and prose, poems and theses written by many other writers.

KUNLUN has 224 pages. It will be on sale at the Xinhua bookstore for the time being.

PAPER CITES HU YAOBANG 1963 SPEECH TO YOUTHS

OW261155 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] XHONGGUO SHAONIAN BAO [CHINA YOUNG PEOPLE'S NEWS] on 24 February published Comrade Hu Yaobang's December 1963 speech to youth on transforming the world. In December 1963, when he was first secretary of the CYL Central Committee, Comrade Hu Yaobang, together with pupils of (Wanquan) primary school in Zhonglupu near Xiangtan, Hunan, reclaimed 28.5 mu of wasteland and planted oil-tea camellia there. After planting the camellia Comrade Hu Yaobang spoke to the pupils. He said: Planting camellia on a piece of wasteland is also like transforming the world. Transforming the world is a great and arduous task; it is also a very specific and concrete task which every revolutionary young person with lofty aspirations should engage in.

Comrade Hu Yaobang expressed the hope that, while studying hard, the young friends would spare some of their time to participate in various public welfare activities and, while young, foster ideas, aspirations and sentiments of transforming the world.

OUYANG SHAN DISCUSSES LITERARY WORK IN GUANGDONG

HK020913 Beijing WENYI BAO in Chinese No 2, 7 Feb 82 pp 4-5

[Article by Ouyang Shan [2962 7122 1472]: "Unswervingly Carry Out the 'Double-Hundred' Principle -- Speech Delivered at the Second Meeting of the Third Council of the Chinese Writers Association"]

[Text] Friends and comrades: Our council meeting has been going on for several days. At today's session we elected Comrade Ba Jin as chairman of our writers association. Here I would like to show my heartfelt content with and resolute support for this resolution. This meeting has also shown that our country's literary frontline is strong, ever progressing and powerful. Comrade Ba Jin is a very famous great writer enjoying a prestigious reputation among readers at home and abroad. Now, as he is ready to give some of his time to shoulder the responsibility of the leadership of our association, I think the association's work will surely improve in the future.

Although this meeting is rather short, we have done a lot of work in the short space of a few days. Our comrades have expressed good opinions on the problems concerning the present literary and art circles, creativity, publication, literary activities, and in particular, the work disposition, administration, everyday routine and so on of our association. These opinions will surely become great motive forces and promoters for our association's work in the future, which will push us to do our work better so that we will be able to present more fruitful results at the next council meeting or the next congress of literary and art circles. I believe that all of us have such a will.

Since the downfall of the "gang of four," we have carried out the "double-hundred" principle in a better way than we did in any other period in the past and have achieved very great success. As everybody knows, the "antirightist struggle" was launched soon after the "double-hundred" principle was officially put forth in 1957. Afterwards, the principle was not mentioned or carried out. In 1962, especially after the "Guangzhou conference," this principle seemed to have been once again revived, and all of us were happy and looked forward to new developments. However, it was snuffed out very soon, and the two instructions followed. Lin Biao and Jiang Qing later fabricated a "summary of the literary and art forum." Then came the "Great Cultural Revolution" during which the "double-hundred" principle disappeared without a trace. Now that the situation has been changed, we have managed to carry out the "double-hundred" principle in earnest and achieved very great success. Take our Guangdong Province for example. In the last few years, the total circulation sales for large- and medium-sized magazines, not including the small-sized ones, reached nearly 2 million copies for a time. This was a really tremendous deed. Even while acknowledging the fact that such an event had never been witnessed since the new culture movement, it should be said that such an upsurge had never been seen since the beginning of the world. It is true that the circulation volume of magazines has now dropped. However, this has not stemmed from the implementation of the "double-hundred" principle but from the fact that the quality of our works is not up to the readers' demands. Our achievement has been tremendous in implementing the "double-hundred" principle. We must unswervingly continue to carry out this principle. There should be no doubts and wavering on this point; all findings, phenomena and problems exposed thereof are not enough to show that the principle is incorrect. We must courageously and unswervingly carry out this principle, in short, we should open up the field. And I know that our dear old Ba Jin is in favor of opening up the field. So, as he has just been elected chairman of our association, we can be sure that we can do a better job in the literary and artistic work. Of course, some problems will emerge in the course of opening up the field, and there is nothing surprising in this. Our literary and art circle in Guangdong Province, under the leadership of the provincial CCP committee, has adopted a relatively open attitude, and has never come across any intervention from the provincial CCP committee. On the contrary, we would suggest that the provincial CCP committee take more control over our work and strengthen its leadership of us. Although it has been relatively relaxed in our province, there have been few examples of liberalization. We did make a check up and hold study meetings in our province after the last forum on the problems in the ideological front. But we did not find many examples of liberalization. Of course, this does not mean that there are no problems and all things are progressing healthily in our province. It does not mean that at all. As everybody knows, in our province there is a theory saying that "we can put on a show rivaling the CCP Central Committee." This is certainly an expression of liberalization which is incorrect. Anyway, all comrades who have been engaged in literary and artistic work for a long or relatively long time are doing relatively well. Even if they do not do so well, this is nothing surprising. And this neither shows that the "double-hundred" principle is incorrect nor that there is something wrong with the principle. That is definitely not the case. A magazine in our province published a bad work -- "Drunkard in the Garden." It was published in one of our local magazines, and may be considered as a problem. But, this work has already been criticized. Therefore, there will be no trouble even though we let writers write freely. It is normal when there are some minor problems, which can be redressed through literary criticism. We have found this to be the case. On the other hand, some young and new writers want to write some fantastic things such as the so-called "modern school," "new wonders" and so on, as their experience of life is poor. Writers like these are only a few. And they will be able to correct their mistakes if our middle-aged writers can bring them along and our old writers take up the responsibility to teach, help and bring them up, explaining to them the reason why we cannot bind ourselves in a small life circle which will limit our source of materials, encouraging them to expand their life circle and field of vision to enrich their life experience. At the moment, the tendency of liberalization is not common in our province, whereas the tendency of being divorced from politics, from life and from the actual situation seems to be more prevalent. This is the situation we are facing.

We are confident in making literary creation work prosper in our province. We must unswervingly uphold the "double-hundred" principle without any wavering. I believe that all areas where the "double-hundred" principle is carried out relatively well will surely be able to achieve great success by the convening of the fifth national congress of literary and arts circles next year.

BEIJING RIBAO ON WORKING CLASS QUALITIES

HK020852 Beijing RIBAO in Chinese 22 Feb 82 p 3

[Article by Chen Jinyu [7115 6651 3768]: "Inherit and Carry Forward the True Qualities of the Working Class"]

[Text] The true qualities of the working class are the class nature inherent in the working class. During the period of the four modernizations, inheriting and carrying forward the true qualities of the working class means further developing the inherent class nature of the working class.

What are the true qualities of the Chinese working class? Early in the period of the new democratic revolution, Comrade Mao Zedong and other leading comrades of the party made specific expositions on this subject. Apart from being connected with socialized mass production, the Chinese proletariat are representatives of the new productive forces. They are full of organizational and disciplinary spirit. Apart from the general basic proletarian features of having no privately-owned means of production, they also have many other outstanding virtues. These are: Since the Chinese proletariat have suffered cruel oppression and exploitation by the imperialists, the bourgeoisie and the feudal forces, they are therefore richest in revolutionary determination and thoroughness; apart from a small number of scabs, the class as a whole is the most revolutionary. Since the Chinese proletariat has led the CCP, a Marxist party, ever since it mounted the political stage, it is therefore politically the most far-sighted, has the greatest political awareness, is richest in selfless and self-sacrificing spirit and is particularly able to fight. Since most of its members had the class status of bankrupt peasants, the Chinese proletariat has a natural connection with the peasants, and they can easily form a close worker-peasant alliance. The Chinese proletariat has its own unavoidable weaknesses, such as being relatively few in number compared with the peasants, its members being younger than the proletariat of capitalist countries and being less educated than the bourgeoisie. However, since the Chinese proletariat has the above-mentioned good qualities, it has ultimately become the leading force in the Chinese revolution throughout the entire revolutionary struggle. In addition, it has scored immortal meritorious achievements in striving for victory in the new democratic revolution.

Over the past 30 years or so since the founding of new China, the ranks of the working class have continued to develop and grow strong. Amid the great practice of socialist construction which is surging forward with great momentum, and yet tortuously and in a complicated manner, the working class has steeled itself to become even more mature. As we know, the true qualities of the working class, being a social consciousness is, when boiled down, a reflection of social existence. Marx pointed out: "The mode of production of material life conditions the whole process of social, political and spiritual life." Since the founding of the state, the Chinese working class has not only become the leading class of state political power and the master of the state, but with the establishment of the socialist system of public ownership, the working class and other working people have also become the masters of the means of production. The task of revolution has also shifted from seizing political power to carrying out socialist construction. Under the new historical conditions, since our party has unswervingly conducted Marxist education among the working class, China's working class has acquired new virtues while inheriting the inherent true qualities of the Chinese working class. These new virtues are the development and enhancement of the inherent true qualities of the Chinese working class under the new conditions.

During the period of socialist construction, the members of China's working class have inherited and carried forward the true qualities of the proletariat. These are manifested in a concentrated way by the following:



They have strong patriotism and national pride. They are fearless in the face of imperialist and hegemonist blockades and amid extremely difficult conditions. They have strong determination to win honor for the motherland, and to bring credit to the people. They have worked with a will to make the country strong and have strived to build up the country through thrift and hard work.

They have the revolutionary heroic spirit of fearing no difficulties and shouldering heavy responsibilities. In the face of the state of "poverty and blankness" left over from the old society and the various difficulties resulting from the faults in our work, they have stepped forward and claimed: "When the state is in difficulty, we will shoulder the responsibility." They have shared the party and state's cares and burdens with their own practical actions. They have not feared setbacks, failures, a wretched environment or poor working conditions and have carried forward the spirit of hard struggles.

With the lofty attitude of the masters of the state, they have correctly treated and handled the relationships between the interests of the state, the collectives and the individuals. They have consciously placed the interests of the state in the prime position. When there are contradictions between the interests of the state, the collectives and the individuals, they will have the cardinal principles in mind and take the overall situation into account, and unconditionally subordinate individual interests to the interests of the state and the collectives. They despise the mentality of "judging everything in terms of money" and craving purely for individual enjoyment of material life.

They have the spirit of complete selflessness and are bold enough to uphold that the socialist property will not be violated. They are hardworking and thrifty and cherish the factories as their own homes.

They uphold seeking truth from facts, integrate revolutionary enthusiasm with the scientific attitude and have studied hard cultural, scientific and technical knowledge. They are bold enough to make innovations and create new things.

In short, the revolutionary spirit of China's working class in building the country through hard work has fully manifested the true qualities of the proletariat. This precious spirit has been vividly manifested in a concentrated way among the large number of advanced figures and collectives of the working class that have emerged since the founding of the state. They have become a great spiritual force for building socialism. That the petroleum workers of Daqing could accomplish their heroic achievements cannot be separated from their inheriting and carrying forward the true qualities of the working class. Therefore, when we put forward inheriting and carrying forward the true qualities of the working class, it is not only necessary to maintain the inherent virtues of the proletariat, but it is also necessary to inherit and carry forward these outstanding qualities that have emerged from the inherent true qualities in new social practice since the founding of the state.

Why do we put forward now the question of inheriting and carrying forward the true qualities of the working class? Since the founding of the state, the ranks of China's working class have been greatly expanded. Some of them have been filled by peasants, handicraftsmen and other citizens, but most of them are filled by young students. Over the past few years, because of the general practice that retired workers are replaced by their sons and daughters, a large number of youths awaiting employment in the urban areas, rusticated youths who have returned to the urban areas, fresh graduates of senior and junior secondary schools and rural youths have joined the workers' ranks. At present, among the many existing enterprises, a large proportion of the workers are young workers who have joined the factories since the "Great Cultural Revolution." Veteran workers who had worked before liberation or had joined the factories in the initial period of liberation account for a very small proportion of workers and even fewer of them are in the frontline of production. While inheriting the fine qualities of the working class, and while injecting new positive factors (such as being relatively better educated) into the working class, these expanded workers' ranks have unavoidably brought in many "motley colors."

That is to say, they have brought in the ideological consciousness and life styles of small producers and the urban petite bourgeoisie. A very small number of young people who had committed misdeeds in the past have even directly brought the bad practices of the lumpen-proletariat into the workers' ranks. With the sabotage of the "Great Cultural Revolution," coupled with the fact that some units have for some time relaxed their political and ideological education of the workers, many workers are not sure as to what the true qualities of the working class are. Though they are wearing the clothes of a worker, they do not know how to be qualified workers. Some workers are relatively profoundly influenced by extreme individualism, anarchism and the rotten mentality of pursuing the bourgeois way of life. For some other workers, though they have been with the factories for many years, they still maintain the bad practices of small producers, the urban petite bourgeoisie and even the lumpen-proletariat. At present, in some enterprises there are the phenomena of ideological laxness, lax discipline, careless work and seeking private gains at public expense. A very small number of people have directly participated in criminal activities of stealing public property, speculation, offering and accepting bribes and engaging in smuggling. Although these negative factors are not at all the main trend, we should attach great importance to them. We must proceed from the actual situation of the current workers' ranks and adopt specific and effective measures to conduct systematic and profound education in the true qualities of the working class among the workers, especially the young workers. We must work hard to build a force of workers who have advanced ideology, strict discipline and skilled techniques and who work in concert and unity in order to meet the needs of socialist modernization. What should be pointed out is that people have obtained a clearer and clearer understanding of the contradiction between the demands of modernization upon the workers and the fact that the current force of workers cannot meet the demands in many aspects.

At present, in China, whether it is for economic development or for a fundamental improvement in social practices, it is necessary for the workers' ranks to inherit and carry forward the true qualities of the working class and bring into full play their roles as models. In economic construction, it is necessary to pursue a new road whose pace is relatively realistic and the economic benefits are relatively good and through which people can gain even more material benefits. Here it is certainly necessary to carry out work in many aspects and it is necessary to have the concerted efforts of the people throughout the country. Nonetheless, the efforts of the 100 million workers, who account for one-tenth of China's population, undoubtedly play a decisive role. Without the efforts of the 100 million workers, our efforts to strive for a fundamental improvement in the state's financial and economic situations will come to nothing. This also applies to our efforts to effect a change in social practice. In the course of building socialist spiritual civilization, our working class must be the examples. When the mental attitude of the 100 million workers is good, it will have a tremendous and profound bearing on the mental attitude of the members of the whole society. In short, we must attach great importance to and bring into play the guiding role of the Chinese working class in the state's political, economic and cultural lives and other social life. In order to vigorously develop the cause of China, the working class must move in the forefront. Numerous historical facts have shown us that at significant critical moments in historical development, the advanced classes or "even small advanced detachments of the advanced classes have carried the rest with them, have fired the masses with revolutionary enthusiasm, and have accomplished tremendous historical feats." ("Selected Works of Lenin," vol 3, p 564) It is only in the turbulent sea that the heroes can best show their true qualities. Today, when opening up the broad road leading to a powerful, modern socialist country, our working class must be able to inherit and carry forward the true qualities of their class, unite the people of all nationalities throughout the country and continue to achieve new great victories.

HONGQI CALLS FOR STUDYING MAO ZEDONG'S WRITINGS

HK270248 Beijing HONGQI in Chinese No 3, 1 Feb 82 p 49

[Article by Chen Zhongbang [7115 0022 6721] of PLA unit no 35201: "It Is Necessary To Constantly and Consciously Study Comrade Mao Zedong's Scientific Writings"]

[Text] The "resolution" passed by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee points out: "Mao Zedong Thought is the invaluable spiritual wealth of our party, and it will guide our action for a long time to come." Therefore, it is very important to constantly and consciously study Comrade Mao Zedong's scientific writings. But in the recent past, a number of places and units did not pay attention to the study of political theory; in particular, there has been the tendency of paying no attention to the study of Comrade Mao Zedong's works. Not long ago, our unit carried out investigations on studying in the army and the results were that most units and individuals basically have not studied Comrade Mao Zedong's works in the past few years. As a consequence, we feel this is a weak link in political theory education, that is, not to actively encourage the study of Comrade Mao Zedong's scientific works.

We found from our investigations that there are several reasons for this situation. First, our young cadres at various levels and most fighters do not really understand the great contributions and achievements of Comrade Mao Zedong and the scientific system of Mao Zedong Thought, nor do they really understand the importance and necessity of studying Comrade Mao Zedong's scientific works. Second, some comrades cannot differentiate between Mao Zedong Thought and the mistakes made by Comrade Mao Zedong in his later years; they do not know what they should be studying. This occurrence has been one of the main reasons for there being an unwillingness or fear to study. Third, some units and individuals have mixed up the good atmosphere and the good method in the mass study of Comrade Mao Zedong's works with the absurd theory, formalism and pragmatism that were peddled by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and consequently, they have completely denied the initiative of the masses. Fourth, the leadership of some units and political organizations are worried and doubtful and they have taken a wait-and-see attitude. Therefore, they have neither taken the lead in study nor conscientiously analyzed and solved various misunderstandings among the masses by organizing study sessions.

In order to change this situation and restore the good atmosphere in the study of Comrade Mao Zedong's works, we suggest that it is necessary first of all to study the "resolution," fully understand the historical contributions and achievements made by Comrade Mao Zedong and the scientific value of Mao Zedong Thought and understand that Comrade Mao Zedong's scientific writings were, are and will continue to become invaluable spiritual wealth in our study and inheritance, so as to unify our thinking on the basis of the conclusion of the "resolution." This is the basic premise and ideological foundation for studying well Comrade Mao Zedong's scientific writings. In addition, it is necessary to continue to eradicate the influences of the "left" and other wrong ideas in our study and practice, further restore order theoretically and draw a distinction between Mao Zedong Thought and the mistakes he made in his later years. We must overcome the trend of unwillingness to study Comrade Mao Zedong's scientific writings because he made mistakes in his later years; we must also overcome the tendency of adopting his wrong views and denying that his views in his later years were wrong and subsequently continuing to hold such views. That is to say, we must study correctly. The leadership and political organizations at various levels must correctly understand and analyze the study situations in their respective units. They must understand that some comrades are disgusted with study and are passive because of the influence of wrong ideas; but at the same time they must also understand that many comrades respect Comrade Mao Zedong and are aware of the great role of Mao Zedong Thought and consequently, they have a desire to study. With such an understanding, the various leadership and political organizations will have the courage to advocate study and organize various army units to study well. We must correctly sum up experiences and draw lessons from our study in the past, persist in the principle of giving guidance so as to basically improve the consciousness of the masses in their study.

It is necessary to work out practical planning, take concrete and effective measures, sum up experiences in time, constantly improve the method of study and raise the study level. A key question for consciously carrying out this study to attain certain achievements is that the leadership at various levels must take the lead in the study. Therefore, the leadership at various levels must strive so that they will become pace setters in the study and use of the stand, viewpoint and method of Mao Zedong Thought in guiding all of their work.

We believed that so long as we are able to consciously study well the "resolution" and actively lead and organize well the study of Comrade Mao Zedong's scientific writings, we will be able to build a good study atmosphere and Mao Zedong Thought will be handed down generation to generation to steadily guide our cause on the correct road.

#### CHINA DAILY REPORTS ON INSURANCE BUSINESS

HK270156 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 27 Feb 82 p 2

["Economics and Finance" column]

[Text] The State Council has called for strengthening China's insurance business, the newspaper CHINA FINANCE AND TRADE JOURNAL [ZHONGGUO CAIMAO BAO] reported.

The State Council document says the insurance service is important for the new economic compensation which is beginning to gain acceptance in China. It is also an important guarantee for normal production and social properties. At the same time, it is a good means for raising money.

China now has three insurance companies: the People's Insurance Company of China, China Insurance Company and the Tai Ping Insurance Company. The People's Insurance Company of China (PICC) is a state-owned insurance organisation handling both domestic and foreign business and the two others underwrite overseas businesses exclusively.

The PICC was established in 1949. Its domestic business was suspended in 1958 and renewed in 1979. Since then, 474 insurance agencies and 803 sub-offices have gone into business across the country except in Tibet.

Property worth 200 billion yuan is now insured and insurance agencies have paid out 148 million yuan since 1979, the CHINA FINANCE AND TRADE JOURNAL said. The business is growing rapidly in both cities and rural areas.

In Beijing, 5,183 families have bought property insurance and 300 of them have paid extra premiums for burglary insurance.

Shanghai has provided, in addition to ordinary services, endowment insurance to workers at collective enterprises who are not covered by the state medical plan as are those at state-owned enterprises.

Wujiang County, a rural county in Jiangsu Province, has 57,000 families with property insurance, 34.9 percent of the local population. One 50-year-old peasant of that county's Yuanping commune, Fu Baolin, was quoted by the CHINA FINANCE AND TRADE JOURNAL saying: "With a 3 yuan premium, my 3,000 yuan worth of property is in a safe, and with 30 yuan I can buy 30 years of tranquillity."

A spokesman for the PICC said that while the first priority of China's insurance business is still properties of state-owned enterprises, collective and private enterprises also are eligible for coverage. PICC also is preparing to launch industrial insurance and group life insurance on a trial basis in some place, he said.



ANHUI CPPCC STANDING COMMITTEE HOLDS MEETING

OW250213 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Feb 82

[Text] The 15th meeting of the standing committee of the provincial CPPCC committee was held in Hefei on the morning of 24 February. Zhang Kaifan, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, presided over the meeting. Through consultation and discussion, the meeting elected Comrades (Li Fanqun), (Yan Zhen) and (Hu Xiguang) as additional members of the 4th provincial CPPCC committee. The meeting discussed and approved the namelist of the motions committee of the 4th session of the 4th provincial CPPCC committee. Zhu Nong, secretary general of the provincial CPPCC committee, briefed the standing committee of the preparations for holding the 4th session of the 4th provincial CPPCC committee. Vice Chairmen Wang Zenong, Fang Qikun, Pan Ezhang, Liu Zhengwen, Gao Hong and Chen Tianren of the provincial CPPCC committee attended the meeting.

ZHANG JINGFU AT ANHUI CPPCC OPENING SESSION

OW252036 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] The Fourth Session of the Fourth Anhui Provincial CPPCC Committee opened solemnly in Hefei's (Jianghuai) grand theater on the morning of 25 February. Zhang Kaifan, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, presided over the opening ceremony. Seated on the rostrum were provincial CPPCC committee Vice Chairmen Wang Zenong, Fang Qikun, Chai Dengbang, Sun Youqiao, Pan Ezhang, Gong Yinong, Liu Zhengwen, Cao Zhenqiu, Gao Hong, Chen Tianren, Ma Leting and Secretary General Zhu Nong. Invited to attend the opening ceremony were responsible persons of the provincial CCP committee, provincial people's congress standing committee and provincial people's government. Zhang Jingfu, Gu Zhuoxin, Zhou Zijian, Wang Guangyu, Yan Youmin, Yang Weiping, Su Yu, Yu Guangmao, Cheng Guanghua, Hu Kaiming, (Yan Zhen), Ma Changyan, Cheng Yetang, Yang Chengzong, Ying Yiquan, Yang Ming, Zhao Minxue, Hou Yong, Meng Jiaqin and others.

The session is being convened under the excellent situation in which our country has scored great achievements in further readjusting the national economy and in consolidating and developing the political situation characterized by stability and unity. The main tasks of the session are to implement the guidelines of the Fourth Session of the Fifth NPC and the Fifth National CPPCC Committee, discuss --in particular -- how to carry out economic construction more effectively, and further mobilize the people of all circles in Anhui in striving to build socialist material and spiritual civilization and in fulfilling the 1982 fighting goals put forward by the provincial CCP committee with one heart and one mind.

The fourth provincial CPPCC committee is composed of 669 members, including 14 new members. They are compatriots of Taiwan origin, patriots who have returned from Taiwan to settle in the motherland and intellectuals who have contributed to the building of the four modernizations. The gathering of all these personages to jointly discuss the modernization program symbolizes the grand unity of the people from all circles in the province and vividly reflects the vitality of the patriotic united front.

At 0900, the session solemnly opened amidst the playing of the national anthem. The session approved the agenda and schedule of the session and the namelist of the motions committee.

Provincial CPPCC committee Vice Chairman Wang Zenong delivered the report on the work of the standing committee of the Fourth Anhui Provincial CPPCC Committee. In the report, Wang Zenong reviewed the major work of the standing committee since the third session of the fourth provincial CPPCC committee and made some suggestions for the future work of the provincial CPPCC committee.

A written explanation on the handling of the motions made at the third session of the fourth provincial CPPCC committee was presented at the session.

The session began panel discussions on the afternoon of 25 February.

Attending the opening ceremony as observers were members of the CPPCC National Committee currently in Hefei and leaders of all democratic parties and the Federation of Industrialists and Businessmen, advisers of the provincial people's government, staff members of the Research Institute of Culture and History and responsible persons of united front departments of all prefectures, municipalities and institutes of higher learning.

ANHUI'S ZHANG JINGFU SPEAKS ON DECORUM, COURTESY

OW020625 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Summary] Approximately 50,000 people from Hefei municipality and other parts of Anhui today raised the curtain on March's "all-people decorum and courtesy month" activities. From early morning, the masses of people, including party, government and army personnel and youngsters, engaged in such activities as sweeping streets, maintaining traffic order, publicizing the significance of the "five stresses and four beauties" activities, and encouraging the people to do away with the phenomena of a dirty environment, disorder in social practice and poor service quality.

"At 1300, Zhang Jingfu, Gu Zhuoxin, Zhou Zijian, Wang Guangyu, Yan Youmin, Yang Weiping, Lan Ganting, (Liu Jianmin), (Chen Guanghua), (Yuan Zhen) and other party and government leading comrades of Anhui went to Hefei railway station to clear away rubbish in the station square, the waiting rooms and the ticket office. They engaged in the cleaning job in high spirits.

"During the period of rest, First Secretary Zhang Jingfu of the Anhui Provincial CCP Committee told reporters of this station: [begin recording] The main purpose of our participation today is to give a good start to the all-people decorum and courtesy month. We must set a good example at the beginning of March, the national month for socialist ethics. Therefore, it is necessary for everyone to participate in the all-people decorum and courtesy month activities. The broad masses of cadres, especially the leading cadres, must take the lead by taking part in these activities sincerely. [end recording] Led by Yu Guangmao, (Rong Yikun) and other responsible comrades of the provincial military district, a group of government cadres went to four bus stations in Hefei city to wash buses, help the old and the young, and maintain order there."

XIANG NAN ATTENDS FUJIAN CPPCC OPENING SESSION

OW280809 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] The Fourth Session of the Fourth Fujian Provincial CPPCC Committee opened solemnly in Fuzhou on 26 February.

The tasks of this session are to seriously discuss major questions concerning the government's general principles, the modernization drive in the province, implementation of special policies, flexible measures and the livelihood of the masses, and to mobilize the people of various nationalities and circles to brace up and work hard in order to build a socialist material and socialist spiritual civilization in our province under the leadership of the provincial party committee.

Attending the session are 375 members of the provincial CPPCC committee from various parts of the province. Present as observers are members of the CPPCC National Committee in the province and chairmen of various municipal and county CPPCC committees. Xiang Nan, Ma Xingyuan, Wu Hongxiang and (Cheng Qi), leaders of the provincial party committee and the provincial people's government were present at the opening ceremony. Yuan Gai, Chen Xizhong, Guo Ruiren, Lu Haoran, Xiong Zhaoren, Luo Bingqin, Wei Jinshui, Ni Songmao, Zheng Danfu and Zuo Fengmei, vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC committee, also attended the opening ceremony. Chairman Wu Hongxiang of the provincial CPPCC committee presided over the opening ceremony. The opening session adopted the namelist of the motions examination committee for the session.

At the opening session, Vice Chairman Guo Ruiren of the provincial CPPCC committee made a report on the work of the standing committee of the provincial CPPCC committee. After reviewing the work of the Standing Committee of the Fourth Fujian Provincial CPPCC Committee in the past year, he put forward his views on the future major tasks of the provincial CPPCC committee:

1. It is necessary to vigorously publicize the importance of the united front in the new period to enhance people's understanding of the patriotic united front.
2. It is necessary to actively participate in the political life of the state, to strengthen democratic consultation and to pay attention to readjusting the relations among various circles within the united front.
3. Vigorous efforts should be made to implement Premier Zhao Ziyang's 10 principles for economic construction.
4. It is necessary to play a positive role in building a highly developed socialist spiritual civilization.
5. Holding high the banner of patriotism, we should do a good job in uniting the Taiwan compatriots, people whose family members are in Taiwan as well as personages in Taiwan in order to make fresh contributions to the return of Taiwan to the motherland and the reunification of China.

At the opening session, Vice Chairman Zuo Fengmei of the provincial CPPCC committee made a report on the motions proposed. (Huang Shuqi), standing committee member of the provincial CPPCC committee, delivered a report on historical data research in 1981.

The session will discuss the report on the work of the standing committee of the provincial CPPCC committee. Those attending the session will attend the Fourth Session of the Fifth Fujian Provincial People's Congress as observers and hear and discuss the report on the work of the provincial people's government and other reports. The session will also discuss the handling of motions and elect additional members to the Fourth Fujian Provincial CPPCC Committee and its standing committee.

#### XIANG NAN PRESIDES OVER FUJIAN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

OW020817 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 28 Feb 82

[Text] The Fourth Session of the Fifth Fujian Provincial People's Congress opened at the (Xihu) theater in Fuzhou on the morning of 28 February. Present at the session were 825 delegates from all fronts in Fujian.

This session will conscientiously act in accordance with the guidelines of the Fourth Session of the Fifth NPC, sum up the work done in our province in 1981, set the goal to be reached in 1982, develop a democratic work style and mobilize the people throughout the province to go all-out, strengthen unity and strive to fulfill the 1982 tasks and win major victories in promoting socialist material and spiritual civilization in our province.

The session was presided over by Xiang Nan, executive chairman of the session. Entrusted by the people's government, provincial Governor Ma Xingyuan delivered at the session a report on the work of the government entitled "Grasp Spiritual Civilization Well, Speed Up Economic Construction."

Governor Ma Xingyuan's report was divided into three parts: 1) political stability and unity promote economic development; 2) implement the 10 principles and speed up the construction of eight bases; 3) grasp the construction of spiritual civilization well and raise the work efficiency of the government.

Also serving as executive chairmen at the session on 28 February were Wu Hongxiang, Zhu Shaoqing, Cai Li, Liu Yongsheng, Wang Zhi, Jia Jiumin, He Minxue, Chen Xizhong, Fu Bocui, Cai Liangcheng and Ren Manjun. Members of the presidium of the session were seated on the rostrum.

During the session, the delegates will discuss the report on the work of the government made by Governor Ma Xingyuan. They will discuss the results in carrying out the national economic plan in our province in 1981 and the arrangements for the implementation of the 1982 national economic plan in our province. They will examine and approve the 1980 final accounts, the 1981 budget spending and the 1982 budget. They will also examine and approve the report on the work of the provincial people's congress standing committee, the report on the work of the provincial higher people's court and the provincial people's procuratorate, regulations governing the Xiamen special economic zone in Fujian and the Fujian Provincial People's Government's provisional regulations governing the rural commune members' housing projects and the use of land for the construction of communes and brigades.

All members of the provincial CPPCC committee who attended the Fourth Session of the Fourth Fujian Provincial CPPCC Committee and Yang Chengwu, commander of the Fuzhou PLA units, attended the session on the morning of 28 February as observers. Also present at the session as observers were vice governors of the provincial people's government; the president and vice presidents of the provincial higher people's court; the chief procurator and deputy chief procurators of the provincial people's procuratorate; responsible persons of the departments, committees, offices and bureaus directly under the provincial authorities; and the responsible persons dispatched to all prefectural liaison groups and all municipalities, counties and districts by the provincial people's congress standing committee.

#### Economic Achievements Reported

OW030220 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 28 Feb 82

[Excerpts] In his government work report to the Fourth Session of the Fifth Fujian Provincial People's Congress, Governor Ma Xingyuan pointed out: Fujian's economy is advancing while undergoing readjustment. Its political situation is more stable. The overall situation is very good.

In reviewing the work of the past year, Governor Ma Xingyuan cited numerous figures to illustrate the economic progress that has been achieved. He pointed out that industrial and agricultural output value totaled 12.55 billion yuan last year, up 7.4 percent from the previous year. Agricultural output value was 4.43 billion yuan, up 7.2 percent. Grain output totaled 16 billion jin. The output of edible oil, sugar, leaf tobacco, tea, fruits and other major cash crops surpassed past records. Forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupation and fishery also registered growth. The vast countryside is a picture of prosperity.

Regarding industrial production, Ma Xingyuan said that total industrial output last year reached 8.12 billion yuan, an increase of 7.5 percent over the previous year. The growth rate of light industry was 11.5 percent while that of heavy industry was 1.2 percent. Communication investment was more rational, with some 700 million yuan of fixed assets added last year.

In reviewing the work of the past year, Governor Ma Xingyuan also said: Our financial revenue and expenditures were balanced. New progress was made in foreign economic and trade relations. The people's livelihood has been improving. Per capita income among commune members, including family sideline income, reached 194 yuan, an increase of 12.7 percent over the previous year. Some 140,000 urban inhabitants were newly employed. Housing completions in urban areas during the last year increased by 14 percent. This has further improved the living conditions of urban inhabitants. Urban and rural people's savings deposits increased by 430 million yuan. Governor Ma Xingyuan also reported to the deputies on the province's achievements in fostering the socialist spiritual civilization.

#### Governor on Economic Crime

OW030326 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text] In his government work report, Governor Ma Xingyuan pointed out: We must strike at the criminal activities in the economic field and check the unhealthy trends of smuggling, selling contraband goods, graft and bribery.



Ma Xingyuan said: Smuggling, selling contraband goods, graft and accepting bribes have been serious and outstanding economic problems in our province in the past few years. This is a conspicuous manifestation of capitalist corruption and liberalization. The struggle against smuggling, selling contraband goods, graft and accepting bribes is a serious struggle concerning the rise or fall of the country and the success or failure of the special policies and flexible measures.

He said: The exposed cases show that a very important reason for the failure to stop illegal and criminal activities such as smuggling, selling contraband goods, graft and accepting bribes in some places is that cadres -- even leading cadres -- in some government offices, enterprises and establishments have been hit by bourgeois sugar-coated bullets and associated themselves with lawless elements. Therefore, we must focus our strikes on big and serious cases of smuggling and selling contraband goods. First of all, we should concentrate our efforts on carrying out an internal investigation, catching the leading cadres who have knowingly violated the law and committed serious crimes, and punishing a number of them severely and promptly. It is impermissible to be irresolute and hesitant, turn a blind eye to crimes or tolerate and abet criminals.

Ma Xingyuan pointed out: Striking at smuggling, the sale of contraband goods, graft, bribery and other criminal activities in the economic field is a long-term task. Governments at all levels must put this task on the agenda, make it the central task for a period of time, strengthen leadership, adopt the policy of attack, straighten out and educate wrongdoers and implement comprehensive control. It is necessary to pay attention to tactics in struggle, to draw clear lines of demarcation in applying policies and to mobilize the masses without starting a movement.

Clear distinctions must be made between legitimate economic activities with the outside world and smuggling and selling contraband goods, between legitimate trade with Taiwan and smuggling and selling contraband goods, between legitimate cooperative relations and graft and accepting bribes, and between shortcomings and mistakes in work and graft and accepting bribes. Government cadres are not allowed to engage in private business. Only state-designated commercial organizations may engage in buying and selling foreign goods, and no other departments are allowed to take part. It is necessary to improve the various internal management systems, strengthen economic legislation, adhere to the principle of combining education with punishment and combining economic sanctions with punishment according to law and deal with all kinds of criminal activities in the economic field seriously and promptly.

#### XIANG NAN WELCOMES HONG KONG, MACAO INVESTORS

HK021308 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0867 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text] Fuzhou, 2 Mar (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- Fujian Provincial CCP Committee First Secretary Xiang Nan invited Ke Bocheng, Zhang Ji, Xu Dongliang, Lin Chengzhi, Chen Mingde and other CPPCC committee members from Hong Kong and Macao, who are attending the fourth session of the fifth provincial CPPCC, to visit a wooded scenic area outside of Fuzhou. Xiang Nan said that it has already been decided to turn the area into a scenic tourist spot that will be important both as a park and as an area for scientific research work. We welcome the investments of Overseas Chinese and compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao to help in developing this area.

#### YANG CHENGWU, XIANG NAN AT FUZHOU PLA MEETING

OW030739 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text] The meeting of representatives of the advanced units and individuals of the Fuzhou PLA units on building the socialist spiritual civilization victoriously closed this morning after a 7-day session. Attending the closing ceremony were leading comrades of the Fuzhou PLA units, including Yang Chengwu, Fu Kuiqing, Zhu Shaoqing, Zhu Yaohua, (Zhang Xianyang), Shi Yichen, Wu Chunren, (Tian Shixing), Liao Haiguang, Long Feihu, (Song Weishi), Wang Zhi, Lu Sheng, Yin Mingliang, Xie Jiaxiang, Zhang Lixiong, (Zhao Huaqing) and Cao Punan.

Xiang Nan, first secretary of the Fujian Provincial CCP Committee; Ma Xingyuan, Fujian governor; and Fu Yutian, secretary of the Jiangxi Provincial CCP Committee, attended the closing ceremony. Leading comrades of the Fuzhou PLA units' leading organ and various services and arms also attended the ceremony.

Fu Kuiqing, political commissar of the Fuzhou PLA units, presided over the ceremony. Yang Chengwu, commander of the units, spoke at the meeting.

Commander Yang Chengwu said: The meeting was very successful. It was a mobilization meeting to spark an upsurge in going all out to learn from the advanced, catch up with them and then become advanced in turn. It was also an oath-taking meeting to launch extensive mass activities to turn out more advanced companies and individuals in building the socialist spiritual civilization.

He asked the advanced units and individuals to continually make new achievements to earn greater honor and to fully display their role as leader, mainstay and bridge. He asked the vast numbers of commanders and fighters to seriously learn from the advanced units and individuals, actively participate in the "all-people decorum and courtesy month," help turn out more advanced units and individuals and make fresh and greater contributions to speeding up the building of a modern, regular revolutionary army.

Zhu Shaoqing, deputy commander of the Fuzhou PLA units, and Liao Haiguang, deputy political commissar, separately read various orders and decisions of the Fuzhou PLA units on conferring titles of honor to various units and individuals, including the 4th company of a certain regiment, which was named as "advanced spiritual civilization company." Other leading comrades of the Fuzhou PLA units and leading comrades of the Fujian and Jiangxi Provincial CCP Committees awarded banners and prizes to the advanced units and individuals. The meeting also adopted a proposal on striving to be an advanced company or individual.

#### JIANGSU CCP TO ELECT 12TH CCP CONGRESS DELEGATES

OW020159 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Mar 82

[By station reporter (Xiao Yunlong)]

[Text] The Jiangsu provincial representative meeting of the CCP opened ceremoniously in Nanjing on the morning of 1 March.

There are two items on the agenda of the meeting: 1) to hear and discuss the provincial party committee's work report and study and decide on the work and tasks for the whole province in 1982; 2) to elect delegates from the province to attend the 12th CCP National Congress.

The opening ceremony was attended by 468 representatives out of a total of 537, with the rest on sick leave or having to attend to private affairs, and 17 observers.

Responsible comrades of the provincial party committee Xu Jiatun, Hu Hong, Hui Yuyu, Han Peixin, Chu Jiang, Zhou Ze and Bao Houchang; other standing committee members and Comrade Guan Wenwei, adviser to the provincial party committee, attended the opening ceremony.

In his speech at the opening ceremony, Comrade Xu Jiatun, first secretary of the provincial party committee, expressed the hope that the comrades present would concentrate their thinking, hold serious discussions and give full scope to democracy. He invited the representatives to criticize shortcomings and mistakes in the provincial party committee's leadership and make suggestions on this year's work. He asked them to seriously examine candidates for election as delegates to the 12th CCP National Congress.

Comrade Xu Jiatun said: The provincial party committee hopes that, through the joint efforts of the comrades present, the current representative meeting of the party can really become a meeting to heighten spirit, boost morale, give scope to democracy and strengthen unity, and a meeting to pool the wisdom of all comrades and achieve positive results.

Today is the first day of the all-people decorum and courtesy month activities. Following Xu Jiatun's brief speech, responsible comrades of the provincial party committee, representatives and working personnel of the provincial party representative meeting planted trees in the yard of the guest house, cleaned tables and windows in the dining room, or cleaned up the environment both indoors and outdoors, responding to the party Central Committee's call and actively participating in the all-people decorum and courtesy month activities with concrete actions.

#### XU JIATUN ATTENDS JIANGSU COURTESY MONTH RALLY

OW270559 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Excerpts] A mobilization rally was held at the Great Hall of the People in Nanjing municipality this afternoon to promote the "all-people decorum and courtesy month" activities. Attending the rally were responsible comrades of the Jiangsu Provincial CCP Committee, the people's congress standing committee and the people's government, including Xu Jiatun, Hu Hong, Chu Jiang, Wang Haisu, (Luo Yilai), He Binghao and Dai Weiran; responsible comrades of the Nanjing PLA units, the units' political department and the Jiangsu Provincial Military District, including (Wang Zhenli), (Xia Wei) and Peng Bo; and responsible comrades of the Nanjing Municipal CCP Committee, the municipal people's congress standing committee, the municipal people's government and the municipal CPPCC committee, including (Ge Lin), (Xu Zhi), Liu Feng, (Ma Zhaohong), (Da Lin), (Ge Dezhi) and (Zhang Aihu).

In addition to the Great Hall of the People, 13 other separate sites were also set up for the rally, with a total attendance of more than 13,000 people. (Ma Zhaohong), deputy secretary of the Nanjing Municipal CCP Committee and vice mayor, presided. Hu Hong, permanent secretary of the Jiangsu Provincial CCP Committee, spoke at the rally. Peng Bo, political commissar of the Jiangsu Provincial Military District, also spoke at the rally.

#### NANJING PLA UNITS' LEADERS PLANT TREES

OW022355 Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 18 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] Yesterday morning, under the warm sun of early spring, Guo Linxiang, first political commissar of the Nanjing PLA units; Du Ping, political commissar; and Zhang Xiqin, Xiang Shouzhi, Zhan Danan, Duan Huanjing [3008 3562 4552] and Zhou Chunlin, leading comrades of the units, took up hoes and, together with headquarters cadres, planted 1,300 trees in the barracks area.

The Nanjing PLA units headquarters is a fairly advanced unit in tree-planting work. Each person has planted more than his norm. People there have now decided to plant more fruit trees and set out more gardens. During half a day's vigorous work yesterday, they planted several more lines of Yulan magnolia, rose-of-Sharon, metasequoia and cryptomeria.

#### JIANGXI ISSUES CIRCULAR ON FARM IMPLEMENTS

OW020825 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Feb 82

[Text] The Jiangxi Provincial People's Government recently issued an emergency circular on solving the production, supply and other related questions of medium-sized and small farm tools.

The circular said: Since the system of responsibility in production in rural areas was implemented, peasants have had an increasingly large demand for medium-sized and small farm implements. The shortage of medium-sized and small farm implements had become more and more obvious in many places. Therefore, all production units in Jiangxi must start to carry out the 1982 production plan of medium-sized and small farm implements before early March. The production plan must be fulfilled with quality and quantity guaranteed. To make sure that medium-sized and small farm implements can be produced with good results, departments concerned must promptly supply the production units with the needed timber, bamboo, pig iron, rolled steel, coal and other goods and materials. No department or person is allowed to embezzle or borrow them.

The circular pointed out: Because the production, supply and marketing of medium-sized and small farm implements involve many departments, governments at all levels must strengthen leadership over this work. At present, we must solve not only questions concerning the production of medium-sized and small farm implements and the supply of raw and other materials but also questions on the marketing and prices of these implements. We must seriously grasp well the production, supply and marketing of medium-sized and small farm implements.

JIANGXI CONFERENCE OUTLINES WORK IN 1982

OW121017 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Excerpts] According to a JIANGXI RIBAO report, the Jiangxi Provincial CCP Committee on 6 February held a meeting of responsible party member cadres of organizations directly under the provincial authority to convey instructions from central leading comrades and the guidelines of the provincial conference of secretaries of prefectural and municipal party committees.

Comrade Bai Dongcai made a report at the meeting. Fu Yutian, Fang Zhichun, Di Sheng, Liu Shonghou and Wu Ping, as well as responsible party member cadres of departments of the provincial party committee, provincial commissions, offices, departments and bureaus, mass organizations, universities, colleges and other units, more than 550 people in all, attended the meeting.

Reviewing work in the past year, Comrade Bai Dongcai said: In 1981, we conscientiously implemented the principle of furthering economic readjustment and political stability put forward by the party Central Committee and the guidelines of the 6th plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee. The political situation is stable in the whole province, the economy has developed at a steady pace, and new successes have been achieved in all fields of work. The overall situation is better than expected.

On present and future tasks, Comrade Bai Dongcai pointed out: In the new year, we should further implement the party's line, principles and policies formulated since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee; continue to be politically at one with the party Central Committee; and strive to enhance the level of material development on the one hand and cultural development on the other. Economically, we should strive to achieve a steady growth rate. The people's living standards should be further improved. Politically, we should strive to bring about a decisive turn for the better in party style, public security and social morality. Mainly we should pay attention to eight tasks: 1) spare no effort in bringing about greater agricultural development; 2) pay attention to industrial production with emphasis on increasing economic returns; 3) strive to do a good job in financial and trade work; 4) maintain basic market and price stability; 5) The whole party should pay attention to science; 6) do a good job in raising the level of cultural development; 7) strengthen leadership on the ideological front; 8) consolidate the leading bodies and improve leadership style.

Comrade Bai Dongcai said in conclusion: To fulfill this year's tasks, party committees at all levels must further strengthen ideological and political work under the guidance of the party's correct line, principles and policies. Organizations directly under the provincial authority should play an exemplary and guiding role, strive to set an example in promoting socialist material and cultural development, and unite and encourage party members, cadres and the masses of the people throughout the province to foster high aspirations, brace themselves, vigorously forge ahead, unite as one, work hard, do a still better job in all fields of work and make this year more successful than the last.

FUZHOU PLA LAUNCHES SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION DRIVE

OW020435 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Under the leadership of party committees at all levels, the vast number of commanders and fighters of the Fuzhou PLA units have actively launched the activities of socialist spiritual civilization with "four have's, three stresses and two fear not's" as their principal content, and achieved remarkable results. A number of outstanding models, such as the Fourth Company of PLA Unit No 32362 and (Lin Yeqiu), squad leader of the signal company of PLA Unit No 32412, have emerged.

PLA Unit No 32835 is stationed in an area where returned Overseas Chinese settle. The commanders and fighters of this unit ask the returned Overseas Chinese to report on the life under the two different social systems and make a contrast between them, thus heightening everyone's patriotic awareness.

PLA Unit No 32515 has promoted construction of a township, together with the local masses. As a result, the township is permeated with an atmosphere of unity and mutual help, decorum and courtesy and has taken on a clean and new look. When the commanders and fighters of the second battalion of PLA Unit No 32412 were dispatched to support the making of a film on location in an old revolutionary base in Jiangxi, they played the Red Armymen's role and learned from the spirit of the Red Armymen. They organized over 60 "learn from Red Army" groups and went to stations, wharves, parks and stores to maintain social order, hold the old by the arm and the young by the hand, clean the streets and do household chores for the family members of martyrs and disabled soldiers. They were praised by the masses.

BAI RUBING AT SHANDONG UNITED FRONT CONFERENCE

SK280743 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Text] The provincial conference on united front work proposed that the province's united front task for 1982 is to unite with as many forces as possible, mobilize all positive factors, contribute to promoting socialist material and spiritual civilization and achieving the party's three major tasks, accelerate the province's united front work and open up a new prospect for united front work.

The conference concluded on 26 February in Jinan after a 10-day session. Bai Rubing, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, Secretary Gao Keting and Zhou Xingfu, director of the united front work department, attended the meeting and spoke.

Conference participants studied and discussed the guidelines of the national conference on united front work and further enhanced their understanding of the importance of united front work in the new period. After confirming the tremendous achievements scored in united front work over the past 3 years, they pointed out that the province's current united front work still falls short of the requirements in the developing circumstances. Some party comrades still lack understanding of the important role of the united front in the new period. The tendency of closed-door attitudes and the work style characteristic of yamen still exist. Many problems resulting from implementation of policies still remain to be solved. A great amount of work in some fields is waiting to be done. We must concentrate on solving these problems to accelerate united front work.

The conference pointed out: At the present stage, united front work must concentrate on the following four tasks:

1. Attend to propaganda and education on the party's principles and policies on united front work and mobilize and organize party members and cadres to implement the party's policies in an exemplary manner.
2. Fully understand the importance of implementing policies and ensure that united front policies are implemented.



3. Give due consideration to nonparty personages, eliminate the tendency favoring only party members, correct the closed-door attitude and work hand in hand with nonparty personages.

4. Respect and give full play to the various democratic parties. We should persistently uphold the principle of coexistence and mutual supervision and help them conduct their work independently.

The conference also called for stepping up party leadership over united front work and strengthening united front departments ideologically and organizationally to meet the requirements of united front work.

#### BAI RUBING ADDRESSES SHANDONG CIVILITY RALLY

SK020917 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Excerpts] On the morning of 1 March, the Shandong Provincial CCP Committee convened a provincial mobilization rally on the all-people decorum and courtesy month campaign at the (Zhengzhuquan) auditorium in Jinan. The rally urged all leading cadres, party and CYL members directly subordinate to the provincial level organs to take immediate action and to play a leading and exemplary role in this campaign.

Zho Lin, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, presided over the rally. Bai Rubing, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, spoke.

Leading comrades of the provincial CCP committee, the provincial people's congress standing committee, the provincial people's government and the provincial CPPCC committee including Li Zhen, Gao Qiyun, Li Zichao, Xu Jianchun, Wang Zhongyin, Zhao Feng, Liu Peng, Zhang Ye, Li Yuang, Zhang Zhusheng, Zhou Zhijun, Liy Gan, Song Yimin, Zheng Zijiu, Ding Fangming, (Zhou Zhenxing) and Wang Zhe attended the rally. Some 1,600 leading cadres directly subordinate to provincial level organs, party and CYL members also attended.

First Secretary Bai Rubing delivered a speech. He said: [begin recording] Today, 1 March, marks the first day of the all-people decorum and courtesy month campaign. The state has designated March of every year as the all-people decorum and courtesy campaign month. This is a campaign of great significance which will contribute to promoting the "five stresses and four beauties" and concretizing, institutionalizing and popularizing them. This campaign will go a long way toward reforming social ethics and promoting a socialist spiritual civilization. The campaign is aimed at eliminating uncleanness, disorder and impoliteness, which are totally incompatible with the "five stresses and four beauties," and socialist spiritual civilization.

#### CHEN GUODONG AT SHANGHAI UNITED FRONT CONFERENCE

OW250529 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 24 Feb 82

[Text] The Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee called a conference on united front work this afternoon. This conference is the largest and most solemn one ever held in the field of Shanghai's united front since 1949. Attending the conference were leading Comrades Chen Guodong, Hu Lijiao, Wang Daohan, Zhao Xingzhi, Xia Zhengnong, Chen Yi, and Yang Shifa of the municipal party committee, and other responsible personnel from the municipal party committee, the standing committee of Shanghai people's congress, the municipal people's government and the municipal CPPCC committee.

The major agenda of the conference is to convey the guideline adopted by the national conference on united front work which was held not too long ago, and study as well as map out the tasks for Shanghai's united front work in 1982. The conference will be in session for 6 1/2 days. Today's conference was presided over by Comrade Zhao Xingzhi. All comrades discussed the important speeches delivered by Hu Yaobang and other leading comrades of the party Central Committee at the national conference on united front work.

SHANGHAI UNOFFICIAL EXTERNAL CONSULTING FIRM

OW220822 Beijing XINHUA in English 0735 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] Shanghai, February 22 (XINHUA) -- Shanghai Industrial Consultants (SIC), the first unofficial external consulting service company in Shanghai, was inaugurated here today.

The new company will offer advice on international business negotiations to Chinese and foreign clients and will exchange information on trade and technical matters, said Tao Zuji, managing director of SIC.

SIC's business activities will focus on mechanical and electrical products, he said. In cooperation with foreign manufacturers, Chinese industrial enterprises hope to improve their export competing ability on the international market by importing advanced production technology and equipment.

The company will handle such business arrangements as processing with supplied materials, production according to customers' blueprints, assembling with supplied parts and compensation trade.

SIC will serve as a bridge between Chinese and overseas industrial and trading firms by exchanging information and promoting trade relations, said the managing director.

SIC is prepared to make extensive contacts with overseas firms for exploring all business possibilities, he said.

SHANGHAI'S LIGHT INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS INCREASE

OW211047 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0022 GMT 20 Feb 82

[Text] Shanghai, 20 Feb (XINHUA) -- In order to keep pace with the new market trend, the light industrial departments will vigorously produce readily marketable, high-quality consumer goods and advanced new products this year.

The light industrial departments in Shanghai conducted an extensive market survey at the beginning of 1982 and discovered that there were tremendous changes between the market of consumer goods this year and in 1981. Last year, many light industrial products were in short supply and people were happy as long as they were able to buy goods manufactured in Shanghai. However, following the rapid development of the light industry, there are now more varieties of light industrial products on the market. Thus, it is difficult to please consumers who have high demands. A situation with "four kinds of merchandise not marketable" prevails under which consumers refuse to buy anything of dubious quality or in the old style, anything high in price, anything not needed right away or anything not in season. All this has made the sale of some merchandise stagnant and some individual products overstocked.

In view of the new market trend, the light industrial departments in Shanghai have made an immediate decision to turn out fewer slow-moving products, increased the production of marketable products, turned out a number of new, high-quality products and developed some new products with new and advanced features. The light industrial departments in Shanghai plan to increase the production of 18 categories of key products that are in short supply including bicycles, sewing machines, wristwatches, cameras, wooden clocks, beer, cosmetics, toothpaste and so on, and demand that the 1982 output of these 18 categories of products be increased by more than 6 percent on the average as compared with that of last year. During January of this year, the output of bicycles, sewing machines, wristwatches, cameras, wooden clocks, cosmetics and other products has increased by a large margin as compared with the increase for the same period of 1981.

There are more than 100 categories of consumer goods in Shanghai which have met the high standards set by the Shanghai Municipal Light Industrial Bureau this year such as Diamond brand alarm clocks, Phoenix brand QE-65 bicycles, Everlasting brand ZA-51 heavy bicycles, Butterfly brand JA-21 sewing machines, Golden Pheasant brand Taikang saltine crackers and plastic sheets for making countertops.

Various enterprises concerned are arousing the masses to adopt various measures to improve production quality. The plastic sheets for making countertops manufactured by the Yangzi lumber mill have won wide popularity on the market. The workers and staff members of the mill are determined to further improve the sheets' quality. The mill dispatched people to solicit the opinions of the consumers in various shipyards, guesthouses, factories and stores; gather and analyze similar products manufactured abroad and determine the differences between those manufactured in Shanghai and those made abroad. They have launched activities throughout the mill to find out: "What have you done to improve quality," and aroused the workers and staff members to offer their ideas so as to achieve fresh breakthroughs in appearance, smoothness and variety for the plastic sheets.

The product testing organs of the light industrial departments in Shanghai are enthusiastically testing new products such as aluminum alloy bicycles, simple multipurpose sewing machines, cameras with built-in flashes, and high quality cosmetics. They are also strengthening their efforts in studying and manufacturing new products such as imitation leather made of paper, small ladies watches with a diameter of 17.2 mm, color photographic enlargers and so on. Samples of these products have been successfully trial-produced and the products will be off the assembly line very soon.

#### CHEN GUODONG ATTENDS SHANGHAI MILITIA MEETING

OW280755 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1140 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] Han Zheyi, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee and chairman of the people's armed forces commission under the municipal CCP committee, at an enlarged commission meeting yesterday afternoon, said: The party committees and governments at various levels should raise their understanding of militia work in the new situation and strengthen their leadership. They should conduct national defense education among the people to heighten their sense of national defense. They should raise militia work to a higher level.

The enlarged commission meeting, held 26-27 February, summed up Shanghai's militia work last year. It studied the new situation and new problems that emerged in the new period of the four modernizations.

Chen Guodong, first secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee and first political commissar of the Shanghai Municipal Garrison Command, and all members of the people's armed forces commission as well as leading comrades of PLA units stationed in Shanghai and leading comrades of municipal wards, counties and departments attended the meeting.

Wang Jingkun, commander of the Shanghai Municipal Garrison Command and vice chairman of the people's armed forces commission, presided over the meeting. Zhang Chen, political commissar of the command and vice chairman of the commission, delivered a report on militia work.

The party committees of Huangpu ward, Chuangsha County, Shanghai railway subbureau and four other units introduced their experience on how the party should command the people's armed forces and strengthen its leadership over militia work.

#### TIE YING ADDRESSES ZHEJIANG DECORUM MEETING

OW241417 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 24 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Zhejiang Province and Hangzhou municipality held a mobilization rally at the provincial stadium this morning to call on all the people to promote all-people decorum and courtesy month activities.

The rally was held for the implementation of the guidelines in the report of the CCP Central Committee's Propaganda Department on "five stresses and four beauties," which was transmitted by the CCP Central Committee's General Office according to the directive of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee.

Comrade Tie Ying, first secretary of the Zhejiang Provincial CCP Committee, delivered a speech at the rally. He said: To extensively carry out the "five stresses and four beauties" and all-people decorum and courtesy month activities constitutes a major event in changing outmoded habits and customs and revitalizing the Chinese nation as well as an important step in further rectifying the party style, revolutionizing the general mood of the society and promoting socialist spiritual civilization. In order to extensively and penetratingly develop such activities, it is necessary to mobilize the whole party and all the people. All party members and cadres must play their exemplary role well and the teenagers must vie with one another to become pioneers in promoting such activities.

Comrade Tie Ying said: This year's month of March is the first all-people decorum and courtesy month. We must arouse the masses to vigorously promote activities in this regard and win the initial battle in developing socialist spiritual civilization. At the same time, we must persist in carrying out such activities regularly and systematically. We must do this in close connection with our efforts to foster new habits, eliminate outmoded customs and combat evil practices. On the one hand, we must enthusiastically commend good people and good deeds and sum up and popularize the experience of the advanced. On the other hand, we must dare to combat evil practices. We must mainly try to educate the evildoers and use disciplinary measures, if necessary. We must intensify the activities for "five stresses and four beauties" and "all-people decorum and courtesy month" in order to further improve the party style, the general mood of the society and the social order this year.

(Lu Songting), deputy secretary of the provincial CYL committee, delivered a speech at the rally on behalf of the provincial federation of trade unions, the provincial CYL committee, the provincial women's federation, the provincial federation of literary and art circles and the provincial association for science and technology.

At the rally Chen Anyu, first secretary of the Hangzhou Municipal CCP Committee, made specific arrangements for the promotion of various "all-people decorum and courtesy month" activities in Hangzhou.

Attending the mobilization rally were more than 5,000 cadres, PLA commanders and fighters and people from all walks of life in Zhejiang Province and Hangzhou municipality. Also attending were leading comrades of the party, government and army organizations and responsible comrades of various mass organizations in Zhejiang and Hangzhou.

#### BRIEFS

JIANGSU CADRE STUDY CLASSES -- According to a joint circular recently issued by the organization, propaganda and science, culture and education departments of the Jiangsu Provincial CCP Committee and the provincial higher education bureau, the provincial CCP committee will, as in last year, entrust eight institutions of higher learning to run special classes for cadres during the summer of this year. The eight institutions are Nanjing University, Nanjing Engineering College, East China Water Conservancy College, Nanjing Chemical Engineering College, Suzhou Silk Engineering College, Nanjing Agricultural College, Jiangsu Agricultural College and China Mining and Metallurgy College. The planned enrollment is 225. Age requirement for applicants will be 35 or under instead of 40 or under as in the past. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 22 Feb 82 OW]



LIU TIANFU REPORTS TO GUANGDONG CONGRESS

HK241218 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] When Governor Liu Tianfu gave the government work report, on behalf of the provincial people's government, at the fourth session of the fifth provincial people's congress yesterday [23 February] he called on governments at all levels and all cadres to have a clear attitude, take a clear-cut stand and severely strike blows at the economic criminal activities, including smuggling, trafficking in smuggled goods, graft and receiving bribes.

In his report, Liu Tianfu said: In order to eliminate the phenomenon of violation of law and discipline in the economic sphere, we must lay stress on the issue of economic crimes, including striking blows at smuggling, at trafficking in smuggled goods, at graft and at accepting bribes. We must grasp the large and important cases and thoroughly handle them one by one. No matter which department or cadre the case involves, we must investigate the incident until the whole truth comes to light and then affix the responsibility. The larger the organ and the higher the position the cadre occupies, the more severely and strictly must the case be handled. In some instances, after handling cases, we must openly publish them in the newspapers. Through handling a typical case, we can achieve the aim of educating the cadres and the masses. We must conduct large-scale education of the cadres and the masses, mold public opinion and establish the practice of regarding honesty in performing official duties as honorable and regarding smuggling and accepting bribes as ignominious, and thus improve the general mood of the whole society.

Liu Tianfu pointed out: In correcting the unhealthy trends in the economic sphere, we must, in short, adhere to the principle of regarding education as our main method. Through study, education, criticism and self-criticism, we must enhance our understanding, distinguish right from wrong and spontaneously struggle against all kinds of unhealthy trends. We must severely punish those who made serious mistakes, particularly those who knowingly violated law and discipline and refused to mend their ways despite repeated admonition. People who have smuggled, trafficked in smuggled goods, engaged in graft, accepted bribes or embezzled the funds of the state or the collective, must pay compensation, forfeit their ill-gotten gains in accordance with the law or be fined. These criminals who benefit themselves at the expense of the public must by no means be allowed to gain economic advantage. The working personnel of governments at all levels, particularly the personnel engaged in economic work, must remain sober-minded and be highly vigilant against corruption by decadent capitalist ideology so that they can be honest in performing their official duties and not be soiled by a speck of dust. We must persist in expanding foreign trade and welcome all lawful trade and cooperation. However, we must, in accordance with the law, punish a very small number of people who have, under the pretext of transacting business, smuggled, offered bribes, speculated, profiteered and committed crimes.

Liu Tianfu said: In perfecting the system, the law and the regulations, governments at all levels must close all loopholes leading to unhealthy trends. In order to strengthen the investigation and the supervision of the cadres, the provincial people's government has decided to establish a supervision and investigation department. Government at all levels must establish corresponding supervision and investigation organs.

REN ZHONGYI ON COMBATING ECONOMIC CRIMES

HK270608 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1449 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] Guangzhou, 26 Feb (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- Ren Zhongyi, first secretary of the Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee, said today, "In order to carry on the open-door policy and enliven the economy in a healthy way, it is necessary to crack down on criminal activities in the economic field."



Ren Zhongyi made this statement at a group discussion at the Fourth Session of the Fifth Guangdong Provincial People's Congress.

Ren Zhongyi pointed out that Guangdong had to make "great efforts" as the province which faces the most arduous task in the country in cracking down on the activities of smuggling and selling smuggled goods. There are more economic crimes in Guangdong since the province adjoins Hong Kong and Macao, and the economic policy is more relaxed here. We used to close the door to international intercourse in the past. This course of action has been proven incorrect. Modernization calls for import of foreign advanced technological equipment. Therefore, we must open the door. Fresh air can get in with the door opened. However, dust, flies and mosquitoes can get in as well. For this reason, we must resist the pernicious things which we do not need while absorbing useful and advanced things. We need to screen the windows to keep flies and mosquitoes out of the room. Nevertheless, some other things such as dust and odor still can penetrate. Therefore, we have to sweep the room everyday to eliminate pollution and resist corrosion. Guangdong Province got good results last year in cracking down on the activities of smuggling and selling smuggled goods. But the problem has not been solved once and for all. Smugglers in Guangdong have links at home and abroad. Failing to resist corrosion, some of our cadres have gone along with them in their evil deeds. Therefore we have to make very great efforts this year to solve this problem, and strive for a fundamental and favorable turn for the better in party work style and social customs.

REN ZHONGYI ON GUANGDONG'S CENTRAL INSTRUCTIONS

HK270315 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] The Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee held a meeting of responsible party-member cadres of the provincial organs and prefectural, municipal and county CCP committees on the evening of 26 February, to convey the recent important instructions of a leading central comrade. The meeting stressed: It is necessary to deal severely with criminal activities in the economic and other fields, correct the liberalization trend, and deal resolute blows at smuggling and peddling contraband, engaging in bribery and corruption, and violating law and discipline. The higher a cadre's post, the more severely he must be punished. There must be no half measures or indulgence, and still less can there be shielding. The meeting expressed resolve to carry out the anticorruption struggle well and to the end.

Provincial CCP committee First Secretary Ren Zhongyi presided and spoke at the meeting. Provincial CCP committee Secretary Liang Lingguang conveyed the instructions of a leading central comrade.

Comrade Ren Zhongyi pointed out in his speech: The instructions of the leading central comrade are extremely correct and important. We must implement them in a resolute and sweeping way. The leading central comrade has pointed out that the problems of corruption by capitalism and of liberalization exist in Guangdong. These problems have reached a stage when they absolutely must be properly solved. In the past, our understanding of the gravity and danger of this problem was extremely inadequate. We laid stress on the economic aspects of practicing special policies and flexible measures, but gave little political consideration to the matter. We stressed the achievements in our work but paid little attention to the problems. In particular, we lacked sufficient estimate of the serious extent to which the cadres have been corrupted. These central instructions have given us profound education.

Comrade Ren Zhongyi said: The talk of the leading central comrade is a stimulus for us. At present and for some time to come, the party committees at all levels must devote their major effort to implementing the recent important instructions of the leading central comrade.

Comrade Ren Zhongyi said: We made arrangements in the previous period for hitting at smuggling and peddling of contraband and engaging in bribery and corruption.

At present, the province and the prefectures and municipalities have cracked a number of major cases. Some have already been thoroughly investigated and dealt with, and some are being investigated and handled. The higher the post of a criminal cadre, the more severely must he be punished. There can be no half measures or indulgence, and still less can there be shielding. The party committees at all levels must have a sufficient understanding of the gravity, danger, and harm caused by corruption among the cadres. They must have an extremely resolute attitude in hitting at economic crimes.

Comrade Ren Zhongyi said: Beginning with the provincial CCP committee, the standing committees of all prefectural, municipal and county CCP committees must spend a concentrated period of time studying the instructions of the leading central comrade. They must hold democratic life meetings and launch criticism and self-criticism. It is all the more important to properly investigate problems involving members of leadership cores, and bring the entire matter to light. It is necessary to stress party spirit and principles; people must not be shielded on the grounds that their feelings might be hurt. In dealing with key incidents and units, the upper-level party committees must dispatch strong work groups to carry out investigations and supervision, and help them to implement the central instructions.

Comrade Ren Zhongyi said: We must further strengthen planning and supervision in economic work. At present we must first solve the following problems: All enterprises responsible for tasks covered by the plans must guarantee the fulfillment of their state tasks. Capital construction must be subordinated to the comprehensive balance of the state and the province. It is necessary to carry out suitable readjustments in the import and export trade. Commune and brigade enterprises must be straightened out. These enterprises are not allowed to engage in smuggling and bribery. Price control work cannot be relaxed at any time. We must resolutely curb indiscriminate bonus payments.

Comrade Ren Zhongyi said: Strengthening the anticorruption struggle in the ideological field and universally conveying and studying the recent instructions of the leading central comrade constitute in themselves education in maintaining the socialist orientation, opposing corruption by capitalism and upholding the four basic principles. We must do a good job of this work. The all-people decorum and courtesy month now being launched in a unified way throughout the country is a mass education in socialist morality. The party committees at all levels must act according to the spirit of the central and provincial circulars, attach great importance to this work, strengthen leadership over it, and seriously launch the all-people decorum and courtesy month activities. They should form a good momentum, create public opinion, and promote the improvement of the social atmosphere in the province. It is necessary to seriously take stock of certain unhealthy things in the ideological field.

#### NANNING LAUNCHES DECORUM, COURTESY MONTH

HK020945 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Text] More than 1,000 people gathered this morning in the assembly hall of the municipal government for a broadcast meeting. The meeting was held in order to mobilize the enthusiasm of the city's party members, cadres and masses for decorum and courtesy month activities.

Present at the meeting were: Qiu Yingji, regional party secretary and chairman of the regional people's government; He Yiran, director of the propaganda department, a member of the regional party standing committee and vice-chairman of the regional people's government; (Song Zhiping), deputy commander of Guangxi Military Region; and various other leading cadres from the Nanning municipal party committee, the municipal people's government and other municipal organizations.

The meeting was presided over by Liu Xiang, vice chairman of the municipal party committee. The mayor of Nanning, (Luo Chengshu), gave the opening speech and spoke of the need for Nanning to take the lead in decorum and courtesy month activities and become a model for the whole district. Qiu Yinji followed by giving a speech that also emphasized the importance of Nanning taking a progressive role in this month's decorum and courtesy activities.

After the meeting, Qiu Yinji, He Yiran, Song Zhiping and other leading cadres took part in cleaning activities at a nearby public place. While not actually present at the meeting, Qiao Xiaoguang, regional first secretary; Zhou Guangchun, party secretary and vice chairman of the regional people's government; and another 150 leading cadres at the regional level also took part in cleaning activities after listening to the meeting's broadcast.

#### LIU JIE ADDRESSES HENAN MILITARY CONFERENCE

HK021028 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Summary] The congress of advanced collectives and advanced individuals of the Henan provincial military district in building socialist spiritual civilization came to a successful close on 28 February after 6 days of meetings. The congress issued an order of commendation to 25 advanced collectives and 21 advanced individuals and made a written proposal on building spiritual civilization to the commanders and fighters, staff and workers and family members in the whole district.

Provincial CCP committee first secretary and provincial military district First Political Commissar Liu Jie, provincial military district Commander Shang Tan and Political Commissar Hu Shangli and other leading comrades of the military district attended the closing ceremony. Liu Jie and Hu Shangli each delivered a speech at the closing ceremony which was presided over by provincial military district Deputy Commander (Yang Zhongyi).

Provincial CCP committee first secretary and provincial military district First Political Commissar Liu Jie in his speech said, "Building a high degree of socialist spiritual civilization is one of the two strategic objectives put forth by the CCP Central Committee and is a major issue that has a strong bearing on the success and failure of the revolutionary cause. The army should strive to become a glorious pace setter in building socialist civilization. At present, it is necessary to answer the call of the CCP Central Committee by immediately mobilizing and making a good beginning and by setting a good example in the decorum and courtesy month activities by joining in with the whole people."

The current struggle to crack down on the criminal activities in the economic field is a major issue that concerns the prospects and future of the party and the state. It is necessary for us to act vigorously and speedily and carry the struggle through to the end with the focus of our attack being aimed at various criminal activities such as smuggling and selling smuggled goods, embezzling and accepting bribes and stealing state property. Regarding major cases that involve responsible cadres in particular, it is necessary to strictly deal with them according to party discipline and state law.

In concluding Comrade Liu Jie said, "We should make a success of building socialist material and spiritual civilization in the entire province, consolidate and develop the present excellent situation so as to triumphantly accomplish the various fighting tasks entrusted to us by the CCP Central Committee and the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee."

#### HUBEI'S CHEN PIXIAN AT EDGAR SNOW SYMPOSIUM

OW281650 Beijing XINHUA in English 1615 GMT 28 Feb 82

[Text] Wuhan, February 28 (XINHUA) -- A symposium commemorating the late American journalist and writer Edgar Snow opened here today.

Attending the opening of the symposium were leaders of Hubei Province Chen Peixian, Li Wei, Li Fuquan and Hu Jinkui, and more than 2,000 people representing press, cultural and academic circles in Wuhan and other cities. Also present were Mrs Lois Wheeler Snow and Peter Entell, son-in-law of Edgar Snow who died 10 years ago.

The symposium was sponsored by the Hubei provincial branch of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, the central-south branch of the Society for Foreign Reportage and press circles in Wuhan.

The aim of the symposium was to study and exchange information on Snow's treatise and explore his achievements in news writing.

#### Mrs Snow Departs Wuhan

HK020937 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Text] After having attended the symposium which was opened in Wuhan yesterday in commemoration of Edgar Snow -- the late famous American journalist and writer, and friend of the Chinese people -- Lois Wheeler Snow, wife of Edgar Snow, and Peter Entell, her son-in-law, left the city by plane at noon today. Before the plane took off, Mrs Snow presented to the Society for Foreign Reportage a beautiful album entitled "China in the Eyes of Edgar Snow," of which she was the chief editor. (Xu Qun), chairman of the Hubei provincial branch of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries; Huang Gang, vice chairman of the Society for Foreign Reportage; and (Yang Ping), vice president of the Central China Normal Institute went to the airport to see them off. (Zhang Jinkun), associate professor at Wuhan Medical College and a doctor who had gone to Switzerland on a special trip to treat the critically ill Edgar Snow, also went to the airport to see the guests off.

#### HUBEI LEADERS ATTEND DECORUM MOBILIZATION RALLY

HK210315 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Feb 82

[Summary] The Wuhan Municipal CCP Committee and government convened a radio and television mobilization meeting for the decorum and courtesy month on 20 February. Wang Qun, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and first secretary of the municipal CCP committee, presided. Also present were Wuhan Military Region Commander Zhang Caiqian; provincial CCP committee First Secretary Chen Pixian; provincial CCP committee secretary and Governor Han Ningfu; and other responsible persons of the provincial CCP committee, people's congress standing committee, government and CPPCC, Wuhan Military Region and its air force, artillery and armored corps, Hubei Military District, military academies in Wuhan, and Wuhan municipality.

Li Zhi, secretary of the municipal CCP committee and mayor; and (Chen Yuti), vice chairman of the municipal federation of trade unions; made speeches. A CYL cadre of a bank branch issued a letter of proposal on behalf of various CYL organizations, including the CYL branch of the 81st Detachment of PLA unit 34512.

"Comrade Zhang Caiqian, commander of Wuhan Military Region, also spoke. He demanded that the commanders and fighters of PLA units stationed in Wuhan actively plunge into the decorum and courtesy drive and score outstanding achievements." Provincial CCP committee secretary and Governor Han Ningfu spoke at the conclusion of the rally. He called on the 4 million people of Wuhan to do well in promoting the "five stresses and four beauties," and decorum and courtesy drives.

CHI BIQING AT GUIZHOU MEETING ON DECORUM DRIVE

HK250349 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 24 Feb 82

[Summary] According to GUIZHOU RIBAO, the provincial CCP committee held a telephone conference on 24 February to make arrangements for the "five stresses and four beauties" and the "all-people decorum and courtesy month" drives. Provincial CCP committee First Secretary Chi Biqing presided and spoke. Provincial CCP committee Secretary Wang Chaowen gave the committee's views on these drives. He stressed improving urban sanitation and environment, doing good deeds for people, and promoting mass tree-planting.

CHI BIQING TAKES PART IN GUIYANG CLEANUP 1 MARCH

HK020219 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Summary] Leaders of the Guizhou Provincial CCP Committee, people's congress standing committee and government, including Chi Biqing, Su Gang, Xu Jiansheng and Wang Chaowen, helped to clean up the streets of Guiyang on 1 March. They were joined by the deputies attending the provincial people's congress session.

TAN QILONG DIRECTIONS ON SICHUAN DECORUM DRIVE

HK020957 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Summary] According to a SICHUAN RIBAO report, yesterday afternoon, Tan Qilong, first secretary of the Sichuan Provincial CCP Committee, went to the city proper and the eastern suburbs of Chengdu municipality to inspect the situation of "all-people decorum and courtesy month" activities.

After the inspection, Comrade Tan Qilong put forth his views as follows:

"1. Chengdu municipality is requested to further arrange and organize the current 'all-people decorum and courtesy month' activities with various forms so that the activities will be carried out full of voice and color and in a down-to-earth manner." "Public security departments should crack down on deeds which seriously undermine the all-people decorum and courtesy month activities."

"2. We should maintain a clean and hygienic appearance. In addition to a professional contingent of sanitation workers, we should divide up the sanitary work and assign a part of it to each section."

"3. The municipality should firmly grasp focal points -- both ends -- of the work. One end is work in main streets, big shops, restaurants and guest houses. One or two models should be set as examples. The other end is work in the dirtiest and most uncivilized parts and corners. A time limit should be set for changing the face of these places and inspection should be regularly carried out."

"4. Newspapers and television should be asked to report tree-planting activities in Dong Feng Road. The PLA should be commended for their exemplary role in the all-people decorum and courtesy month. More civilians should be organized to participate in the work. The army and the people should work side by side in tree-planting."

"5. An activity great in strength and impetus should be organized on 5 March or on the coming Sunday to learn from Lei Feng and foster new customs. More children and teenagers should also be organized to participate in the activity."

"6. Outdated slogans and disorderly advertisements should be thoroughly removed. Pretty and attractive slogans about decorum and courtesy can be put up."



HEBEI RIBAO ON CADRES' STUDY OF 'RESOLUTION'

HK030929 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 15 Feb 82 、 1

[Report by Zhang Yongqing [1728 3057 1987] and Sun Hengjie [1327 1854 0267]: "Carrying Out the Four Modernizations With One Heart, With Unified Understanding and With Enhancing Vigor -- Cadres at all Levels in Hebei Score Notable Results in Studying the 'Resolution'"]

[Text] Incumbent cadres at all levels in our province have reached a common understanding among themselves and enhanced their vigor in carrying out the four modernizations with one heart after attending short training courses organized by party schools and cadre schools and small-scale in-service study on documents such as the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China." Leaders at all levels in our province have paid much attention to arranging the study on the "resolution" for incumbent cadres. In the course of study, cadres at all levels, on the basis of enhancing understanding, have used the "resolution" as a criterion. We have combined it with practice and made criticism and self-criticism. We have summarized experience and lessons, and taken a further step in clearing up the "leftist" guiding ideology. We have further strengthened the awareness of keeping politically in line with the CCP. Our major results are:

1. We have formed a scientific attitude toward Comrade Mao Zedong and Mao Zedong Thought. We think that the "resolution" was absolutely fair in assessing merits and demerits. It has clearly distinguished right from wrong. This is essential to establishing the position of Comrade Mao Zedong Thought in history, summarizing correctly experience and lessons, strengthening the party's unity, and carrying out the four modernizations. To pragmatically assess Chairman Mao means to safeguard the purity of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. The aim of criticizing the errors made by Chairman Mao is to inherit better the valuable wealth of Mao Zedong Thought and to use Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought to help us win new victories in building the four modernizations.
2. We have more trust in and give more support to the leading comrades of the CCP. In the course of study, we have distinguished right from wrong, and come to know the truth. We deeply feel that since the reelection and additional election of the Sixth Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the party has become upright and united. It has veteran revolutionaries of the older generation at the helm, and it also has energetic and experienced comrades, who enjoy popular confidence, working on the front line. Our party, our state and the implementation of the four modernizations have bright prospects. We have expressed our determination to combat the phenomena which hamper the unity of the party.
3. We fully recognize the superiority of socialism and the great achievements made since the founding of the People's Republic of China. Adopting a historical standpoint, we have correctly viewed the achievements and errors in the past 32 years since the founding of the PRC. We have made a distinction between questions arising from work and those from the socialist system. We have come to know clearly the order of importance. Despite the fact that our social construction has only been carried out for a short period, we believe we have made great and tremendous achievements, and that not only are they incomparable to the old China, but are also outstanding in the world. Since we have straightened out our line, our guiding principles and policies, the pace of construction henceforth will be even faster. Many comrades say that it is disheartening to think of the dark side with closed eyes. But if we open our eyes and look at reality, we will discover that the future is brighter at every thought, new China is better than the old, and today is much better than yesterday. From now on we will propagate with perfect assurance the superiority of socialism and the four basic principles. We will also do ideological and political work thoroughly and sturdily.

4. In respect to the question of the "Great Cultural Revolution," we reached a common understanding and our thinking is clear. At first, a large number of cadres, under the influence of "leftist" thinking, maintained that the "Cultural Revolution" in Hebei was "special." The localities and units where the situation of the "Cultural Revolution" had long been stabilized and revolutionary committees had long been established and where production experienced a fairly quick increase particularly contended that the "Cultural Revolution" should not be totally refuted as it had scored good results. In the course of studying the "resolution," we have taken practice as the criterion to analyze the whole course of the "Cultural Revolution" in Hebei. We have taken a look at its theoretical absurdity and its practical perniciousness. We have gradually come to know what disasters and destruction the "Cultural Revolution" brought to Hebei. It had no positive or praiseworthy effect on our province. The so-called "increase of production" was not the result of the breaking out of the "Cultural Revolution," but was a product of boycotting it. Moreover, behind the facade of the "increase of production," there lay some serious questions such as the disproportion in various aspects and the decline of people's standard of living.

5. We have enhanced our awareness of carrying out the line, guiding principles and policies of the party, since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. We have found out that some cadres do not understand the line, guiding principles and policies of the party taken since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. They are particularly doubtful and unhappy about the responsibility system of linking remuneration to output in the rural areas, saying that the production responsibility system is "going backward," "retrogressing" and extending slowly. In the course of studying the "resolution," we have compared the responsibility system with "rushing in large numbers" and have clearly seen that the production responsibility system is consistent with the relations of production, with the law of the level of development of the productive forces, and that it is a good and practical policy. The production responsibility system is extending at full speed in the province. Many county and commune cadres have changed their attitudes toward the system from dislike to support, and from opposition to initiating implementation.

The training in rotation conducted for incumbent cadres during the second half of last year in our province is only a good beginning of cadres' in-depth study of the "resolution." Many localities are demanding that cadres continue to study the "resolution" in depth, to be guided by the spirit of the "resolution," to study economic and philosophical theories, to enhance revolutionary spirit, to strive to do a good job of building material and spiritual civilization, and to push forward the four modernizations.

#### NEI MONGGOL'S ZHOU HUI SWEEPS HOHHOT STREETS

SK030609 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Excerpt] According to our reporter (Wu Xinmin), leading comrades of the regional CCP committee, the people's congress standing committee, the people's government and the Nei Monggol Military District and responsible persons of various leagues, municipalities, banners and counties who were attending the regional meeting of secretaries of banner and county CCP committees today cleaned streets together with the people of all nationalities in Hohhot municipality to set an example in participating in the all-people decorum and courtesy month.

At 1600, Comrades Zhou Hui, Wang Duo, Kong Fei, Bu He, (Cai Ying), and (Yun Yili) went to a railway station square in a medium-sized car. As soon as they got out of the car, they swept away trash with brooms. Comrade Ting Mao also joined them after he finished his routine office work.

LI DESHENG SPEAKS IN LIAONING ON COURTESY MONTH

SK020928 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Excerpts] According to our reporters, this afternoon the Shenyang Municipal CCP Committee and people's government sponsored a mass rally at the Liaoning gymnasium to urge the people throughout the municipality to immediately go into action to whip up enthusiasm in launching the all-people decorum and courtesy month campaign in March.

Attending the rally were leading comrades of party, government and army organs, including Li Desheng, Political Bureau member of the CCP Central Committee and commander of the Shenyang PLA units; Liao Hansheng, first political commissar of the Shenyang PLA units; Chen Puru, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and governor of the province; Xu Shaofu, secretary of the provincial CCP committee; and Li Tao, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and first secretary of the Shenyang Municipal CCP Committee.

Li Tao, first secretary of the Shenyang Municipal CCP Committee, delivered a speech in which he offered ways to do a good job in waging the all-people decorum and courtesy month campaign, saying that Shenyang municipality is one of the 19 key cities throughout the country which are responsible as vanguards in launching the campaign of "five stresses and four beauties." He stressed that efforts should be made to conduct the first ethics campaign in March in a lively and down-to-earth manner, and he noted it is necessary to get fully prepared, focus the campaign on conducting activities, intensify the work of organizing the campaign and successfully carry out the campaign from start to finish so as to achieve a smooth breakthrough in building a socialist civilization and gradually build Shenyang into a modernized, civilized, prosperous, peaceful and beautiful city.

Chen Puru, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and governor of the province, also addressed the rally. In his speech, he contended that, under the drive led by Shenyang, the all-people decorum and courtesy month campaign and the campaign of "five stresses and four beauties" would be certainly and vigorously carried out throughout the province. He urged party and CYL members and official cadres throughout the province to set examples in conducting civility activities and wished Shenyang municipality success in the first campaign.

Li Desheng, Political Bureau member of the CCP Central Committee and commander of the Shenyang PLA units, delivered a speech in which he noted: Shenyang municipality is a civilized city full of heavy industrial enterprises, a political and economic center of Liaoning Province and the hub of provincial communications, as well as the seat of leading provincial organs and of the Shenyang PLA units. Thus, he urged the PLA commanders and fighters stationed in northeast areas to actively respond to the call issued by the CCP Central Committee to be honorable pace setters in building socialist spiritual civilization and to make great contributions to the campaign in the northeast areas.

BRIEFS

LIAONING 1981 RICE OUTPUT -- Liaoning Province made great progress in rice production last year. The province planted nearly 6 million mu of rice in 1981 and achieved an output of almost 5 billion jin. Yield per mu reached 835 jin. The province provided about 2 billion jin of marketable grain volume. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Feb 82 SK]

NINGXIA'S LI XUEZHI URGES PROMOTING DECORUM

HK030245 Yinchuan Ningxia Regional Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Text] Li Xuezhi, first secretary of the Ningxia Regional CCP Committee, delivered a radio-television speech on 1 March on launching the national decorum and courtesy month campaign.

Comrade Li Xuezhi said: Launching the national decorum and courtesy month campaign is an effective way to make the activities of learning from Lei Feng and of "five stresses and four beauties" into mass and institutionalized activities. It constitutes a significant step in remolding social habits and promoting the socialist spiritual civilization. It also constitutes an effective way to penetratingly and persistently launch the "five stresses and four beauties" activities and build the socialist spiritual civilization. It is of great significance to promoting an improvement in party work style, social habits and public order.

To ensure that we do a good job in a down-to-earth way in promoting the national and courtesy decorum month campaign in our region and truly achieve success, Comrade Li Xuezhi specifically put forth five demands in his speech:

1. It is necessary to thoroughly implement the work of publicity and education, and extensively mobilize the cadres and masses to actively respond to the call of the CCP Central Committee and to consciously throw themselves into the activities.
2. It is necessary to give prominence to the key points and firmly implement them. All units must proceed from their own actual situations and, aiming at the existing major questions, do a good job in choosing the breakthrough point, put forward specific objectives, adopt effective measures and firmly implement them. They must solve problems one by one to score outstanding achievements.
3. It is necessary to mold a strong public opinion, create in the whole society a strong atmosphere of taking pride in stressing civilization and decorum and of feeling ashamed of not doing so, and push forward the socialist spiritual civilization.
4. During the decorum and courtesy month campaign, all localities and units must organize in a planned way several examinations and appraisals, sum up and exchange experiences in a timely way and solve the existing problems. They must vigorously commend the good people and good deeds emerging during the campaign.
5. The party, government and army organizations at all levels must strengthen leadership. All departments and people's organs must, under the leadership of the party committees, support and closely coordinate with each other, work hard to bring into play their respective roles and specifically do a good job of the national decorum and courtesy month campaign.

WANG ENMAO AT XINJIANG DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE

OW020107 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1317 GMT 28 Feb 82

[Text] Urumqi, 28 Feb (XINHUA) -- The Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional Committee of the China Democratic League was formally inaugurated in Urumqi on 27 February.

The China Democratic League previously only had one directly subordinate branch in Urumqi. In order to organize all league members in Xinjiang more effectively, so that they could play a positive role in the four modernizations, the China Democratic League's Central Committee last year decided to establish its Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous regional committee, which was elected at the Xinjiang league members congress. Ma Meisun [7456 2734 5549] was elected committee chairman, with Zhang Fan [1728 2753], Xu Baiqu [1776 4102 0575] and Xu Siyi [1776 1835 4135] as committee vice chairmen.

Fei Xiaotong, vice chairman of the China Democratic League's Central Committee, made a special trip to the inaugural meeting to extend greetings. Wang Enmao, first secretary of the autonomous regional CCP committee, attended the meeting and made a speech.

SAUDI CULTURAL COOPERATION COMMITTEE MEETING ENDS

## Cultural Accord Signed

OW021439 Taipei CNA in English 1416 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text] Taipei, 2 March (CNA) -- The fourth session of the permanent committee on cultural cooperation between the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Republic of China concluded 2 days of meeting Tuesday [2 March] at the Grand Hotel here. The meeting was jointly presided over by Li Mo, vice minister of education of the Republic of China, and Dr Mahmud M. Safar, deputy minister of higher education of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. On behalf of their respective governments, they also signed a joint communique agreeing to pursue the following cooperation:

- Promotion of cooperation between universities of the two countries, especially in the fields of natural sciences, engineering and medicine.
- Mutual recognition of academic degrees awarded by universities recognized by either government.
- Strengthening of Arabic language teaching in the Republic of China.
- Dispatching Chinese experts to study the feasibility of establishing a Chinese language and cultural program in one of the Saudi universities.
- Holding the Saudi Arabian culture week in the Republic of China and the Chinese culture week in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
- Promotion of scientific and cultural interflow.
- Promotion of cooperation in technical and vocational education.
- Strengthening of practical training of Saudi university students in the Republic of China.
- Exchange of visits and study tours by students.
- Exchange of physical education personnel and Boy Scouts activities.

The Saudi mission had also called on Premier Sun Yun-hsuan, Education Minister Chu Hui-sen, and Dr Y.S. Tsiang, secretary-general of the Kuomintang Central Committee.

## Premier Meets Saudi Official

OW031035 Taipei CNA in English 1018 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Taipei, 4 Mar [date as received] (CNA) -- Premier Sun Yun-hsuan Wednesday received Dr Mahmud M. Safar, deputy minister of higher education of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and other Saudi delegates, who are here to take part in the just concluded session of the Sino-Saudi permanent committee on cultural cooperation.

Premier Sun extended warm welcome to Saudi dignitaries and expressed his satisfaction with the successful conclusion of the meeting. He hoped that the joint communique issued at the meeting will further promote cultural interflow between this nation and the oil-rich Mideast kingdom.

The Saudi mission arrived in Taipei Feb. 28 and held talks with Chinese delegation, led by Li Mo, Mar. 1-2 on cultural cooperation between the two countries. They are scheduled to leave for home Friday.

DEFENSE MINISTER ON AIRCRAFT RESEARCH PLANS

OW030305 Taipei CNA in English 0233 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Text] Taipei, 3 Mar (CNA) -- Defense Minister Adm Soong Chang-chih reiterated Tuesday that this country has the faith and determination to research, develop, and manufacture high performance aircraft in the future.

Answering an interpellation by Legislator Wu Wang-chi, Admiral Soong noted that in recent years, the government has set aside special funds each year for the development of the national defense industry.



Currently, Soong said, many research and development plans are under way with financial help from the National Defense Fund Commission.

The air force developed the Chiehsou and Chunghsing propeller-driven training aircraft earlier and a jet training plane was manufactured last year.

This country is producing helicopters in cooperation with the Bell company of the United States. In a joint venture with Northrop, Soong said, this country is producing F-5E fighters with a 50 percent manufacturing self-sufficiency.

The defense minister pointed out that domestic manufacturers are cooperating in the development of the aeronautics industry, they include the Taiwan Aluminum Corp., the Taiwan Machinery Manufacturing Corp., and the Nanking Rubber Tire Corporation, Ltd.

#### MILITARY SPOKESMAN ON U.S. MAVERICK MISSILES

OW281205 Taipei CHUNGYANG JIH PAO in Chinese 27 Feb p 1

[Text] The Maverick missiles our country bought from the United States have been issued to air force units for their use. This highly efficient missile will play an effective role in defending the security of the seas around Taiwan and acting as a deterrent against Chinese communist aggression. ROC military spokesman Maj Fen Wang Miao of the Defense Ministry, at a routine press conference at the government information office, said that the 500 Maverick missiles our nation bought from the United States are definitely not of the first generation.

Wang Miao made the above statement when answering questions from news reporters concerning a Washington POST report that "combat effectiveness of the first generation Maverick missile is not ideal as it has only 23 percent accuracy. Also, production of this missile has been suspended."

Wang Miao pointed out: An article carried in the 14th issue of the authoritative U.S. military magazine INTERNATIONAL DEFENSE REVIEW says that 1,000 Maverick missiles have been fired since production on it began. The missile has an accuracy rate of 83 to 87 percent.

Wang Miao said: During the war between Israel and Egypt in 1973, it was by using the Maverick missile that Israeli Air Force planes defeated the Egyptian tank units. At present, air force units in Israel, Saudi Arabia, Morocco, Sweden and Greece have installed Maverick missiles on their planes.

According to a report, the Maverick missiles our country bought are of an improved type with an expanded optical view. This type of air-to-ground missile makes use of fairly new optical instruments and electronic equipment. The television camera in the nose of the missile can expand the view of the combat zone so that the pilot in the cockpit of the aircraft can quickly select a target on the television monitoring screen and aim the missile at the target selected. At present, the Maverick missile has been installed on the F-5E interceptors of our air force and put in the air force battle array.

Military spokesman Wang Miao pointed out: Our country's selection of weapons is based on the four factors of enemy conditions, tasks, financial resources and possibility of obtaining the weapon. The Maverick missile is a type of defensive weapon that best meets our nation's needs at the present stage.

He pointed out: If we were to select a missile of utmost precision, naturally it would be the cruise missile. However, this kind of advanced missile is a special weapon used by the United States in dealing with the Soviet Union. Not only does it cost a great deal, it is also difficult to buy such a missile.

According to JANE'S WEAPON SYSTEMS, the U.S. Air Force signed a contract with Hughes Aircraft for the manufacture of 17,000 Maverick missiles between 1968 and 1975. The missiles have been welcomed by users because of their excellent performance in combat. At present, air force units in many countries in the world are fitted with such missiles.

#### PREMIER SUN ADDRESSES NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC MEETING

OW190113 Taipei Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Taipei -- Premier Sun Yun-hsuan pointed out: From 1981-1990, scientific and technological development will be an important, key factor determining whether the Republic of China can become a developed country.

The second national scientific and technological development meeting opened at the Chinese armed forces heroes' restaurant on 8 February. In his opening speech, Premier Sun said: Because of the shifting economy and the change in the structure of agricultural and industrial production at home, we feel even greater pressure for speeding up scientific and technological development than before. He urged all participants in the meeting to have a sense of mission and responsibility and attend the meeting in a serious mood so the meeting can become a success.

At the third group topic discussion on 8 February, Hsieh Hung-chang, deputy director of the planning department of the Chungshan Academy of Sciences, said: With regard to giving guidance in studying and manufacturing military articles, the Chungshan Academy of Sciences has produced over 1,700 products in cooperation with other units and transferred technologies to departments concerned in 34 cases in the past year. Technological transfer is also underway in 24 cases. We are striving to build our self-supporting defense industry with the initiative in our own hands.

Hsieh Hung-chang said: At present, technologies which have been transferred to the military authorities include communication equipment, rocket weapons systems, shells, detonators and other items. Technologies transferred to nongovernmental units include the manufacture of radar antennas, drone missiles and parts of launching boxes, limb detectors and high stability crystal-controlled generators.

Hsieh Hung-chang said: Technologies which are now being transferred to the military authorities include air-to-air communication equipment and night vision devices. Projects transferred to nongovernmental units include precision foundry, which is being produced now [words indistinct] the techniques for manufacturing parts of antitank missiles and missile launchers, techniques for separating rare earth metals and elements and techniques for [words indistinct].

NEWSPAPERS ASSESS U.S. POLICY TOWARD CHINA

TA KUNG PAO Feature

HK021254 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 2 Mar 82 p 2

[Special feature by Cheng Yuan [4453 6678]: "Listening to and Observing Reagan's Words and Actions"]

[Text] On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the signing of the world-famous Shanghai communique, President Reagan sent a congratulatory letter to Zhao Ziyang to express his warm wishes. Premier Zhao Ziyang, too, expressed his good wishes to Reagan and the American people in return. Both sides have shown that they are willing to overcome the present obstacles and continue to develop relations between the two countries.

The signing of the Shanghai communique changed the confrontation between the two countries to a dialogue and paved the way for the establishment of diplomatic relations. Although this historical change was an expression of the general trend of development and the desire of the people, and it was imperative given the historical circumstances at that time, the fact which cannot be denied is that the foresight and sagacity as well as the courage and determination of Nixon, then U.S. president, have left a deep impression on the people, and he is still highly spoken of by them even to this day.

On 26 February, at a banquet held in his honor by the Chinese Ambassador, Chai Zemin, Nixon said in his toast: "It would be unfortunate if the Chinese people and the American people were unable to cooperate with each other in the building of a fine world." Nixon's words truly reflect what the American people think and feel. Although he did not point out who is obstructing the two peoples from cooperating with each other, everyone is clear about who is creating obstacles in developing Sino-U.S. relations and turning back the wheel of history. On the question of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan, it is the United States who has gone to "extremes." The only demand of the Chinese side is that the United States act in strict accordance with the principles of the communique, respect China's sovereignty and its territorial integrity and not interfere in China's internal affairs.

In an article published in the New York TIMES recently, Nixon wrote: It is "dangerous" to think that China has no other choice but to "swallow its opposition to the U.S. policy. Despite the differences in views on Nixon's article, his warnings are really sound blind politicians. The Chinese people have a strong will. They wish to develop relations with the United States, but are not asking anything from the latter, and will never barter away their principles or live as beggars. Just as Li Xiannian said in an important speech: "We shall never, under any circumstances, allow anyone to infringe upon the sovereignty of our country or interfere in our internal affairs."

Obviously, what Nixon said about the fact the cooperation between China and the United States will "change the world" does not suit the taste of some people. However, there is no doubt that the development of the cooperative relations between the two countries will be favorable to the safeguarding of world peace and security. Everyone knows where the war threats come from in today's world. The United States, though a superpower with its basic nature unchanged, is on the decline. Its abilities have fallen short of its ambitions, and it is strategically on the defensive. The Soviet Union, however, is a budding superpower which is overweeningly ambitious, and it is always strategically on the offensive. It is insatiable, and threatens the United States everywhere. Now the backyard of the United States is unsafe, and the United States is no longer able to contend with the USSR alone. Therefore, some people of insight in the United States pointed out long ago that in the face of Soviet threats, the United States has no other choice but to unite with China and all other countries and people who oppose war, in order to stop the aggression and expansion of the Soviet Union and prevent the outbreak of a new world war.

Faced with the fact that the prestige and power of the United States was declining with each passing day, after assuming office, Reagan boasted about the policy of economic recovery and restoring U.S. prestige in the world. It seems that this policy was effective for a time, and things went so well at the beginning of 1981 that some people even called it the "Reagan year." However, a year has passed and both the domestic and foreign policies of the Reagan administration, especially the economic policy, which deeply concerns the American people, are faced with severe challenges and are confronted with awkward predicaments. As a result of the daily increasing economic recession and budget deficits, the number of the unemployed workers continues to increase and the recovery of the economy which Reagan promised when he assumed office has been postponed again and again. At the same time, Reagan's foreign policy has also been deeply bogged down in contradictions. Although the United States has adopted a pose of resolutely opposing Soviet expansion, its ability has fallen short of its wishes. Yet the United States is carrying out a policy of estranging itself from the Third World countries, especially when it insists on going against the historical trend by supporting Israel and the racists in South Africa, which has aroused strong opposition from most of the Third World countries. Besides, it appears to be in harmony with Europe and Japan, but actually is at variance with them in many aspects. Their differences in economic and trade affairs are deepening, and on many major issues, including how to deal with the USSR, they are not taking concerted actions. This is why former Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs Brzezinski wrote in one of his articles: "What will make things undergo a change for the worse is that this time there will be a serious decline in the economy, which will result in the United States facing a global crisis."

Just as people do not allow Reagan to attribute all his problems to his predecessor, since the problems the United States is facing today have profound and numerous sources, it is not right to completely put all the blame on Reagan. Nevertheless, it is reasonable for people to criticize him for not taking proper measures, for failing to take a broad outlook and for ignoring laws and regulations in handling some major problems. For example, while repeatedly declaring that the United States "attaches great importance to maintaining good relations with the PRC," it insists on the selling of arms to Taiwan and thus brazenly interferes in China's internal affairs. This is a most glaring example. The United States is not as powerful today as it was in the past. If the Reagan administration does not change its policy, it will certainly eat its own bitter fruit. In deciding whether Reagan really "attaches great importance to maintaining good relations with the PRC," or is playing a doubledealing game, we will just simply listen to his words and observe his actions.

#### HSIN WAN PAO Article

HK021011 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 2 Mar 82 p 1

["New Talk" column: "Both China and the United States Reiterate the Principles on Establishing Diplomatic Relations"]

[Excerpts] On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Shanghai communique, Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang and U.S. President Reagan exchanged letters and greetings. They expressed their desire to eliminate differences and strengthen relations between the two countries. The Chinese and U.S. leaders reiterated various principles stipulated in the Shanghai communique and the communique on the establishment of the Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations.

As a result of the fact that the Chinese and U.S. Government leaders exchanged letters and the fact that the problem of arms sales to Taiwan was not mentioned in them, an AFP dispatch from Washington said that the U.S. officials think that they have a breathing spell because the crisis is over. Some officials even said that Beijing no longer thinks that relations between the two countries are facing a crisis.

It is obvious that when those officials in Washington were making the above comments, they had not yet read the XINHUA commentator's article. The article stresses that this is now truly a critical moment which will decide whether Sino-U.S. relations will improve or take a turn for the worse. The commentator's article says explicitly: If the United States insists on a long-term policy of selling weapons to Taiwan, Sino-U.S. relations will retrogress.

Beijing's article expresses China's consistent stand, that is, its principle on the sovereignty over Taiwan will never change. At the same time, Beijing has consistently stressed the "two unchangeables": Its policy of opposing hegemonism and the present open-door policy will remain unchanged.

Some people in foreign countries think that China is playing a "Soviet card" which is a most useful trick for forcing the United States to accept the conditions put forth by China. At present, the relations between the two superpowers -- the Soviet Union and the United States -- are becoming increasingly strained and they intend to win over China as they are contending for hegemony. Former U.S. President Nixon warned against the retrogression of Sino-U.S. relation because he fears that Sino-Soviet relations would improve.

Beijing stresses that its antihegemonist policy will never change regardless of Sino-U.S. relations. This shows that China sticks to its stand and will never resort to intrigues. China has pointed out: If the United States sells its weapons to Taiwan, Sino-U.S. relations will retrogress. This is China's stand, and it is not a trick.

At present, China and the United States are holding talks on arms sales to Taiwan. According to some well-informed sources in the United States, Washington desired a prompt agreement. However, with the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Shanghai communique, no agreement has yet been reached.

According to reports by Taiwan reporters from the United States, Reagan approved sales of weapons and spare parts to Taiwan valued at \$97 million last December. However, the U.S. State Department has not presented the proposed deals to the Congress for approval. It is probably waiting for the results of the Sino-U.S. talks.

The problem of arms sales is now dragging on. Some politically blind people in the United States are forcing the Reagan administration to make a decision. China has expressed its clear-cut stand in the talks: "The matter has developed to such a point that China is forced into a corner without any options." Therefore, it is up to Reagan to change the situation.

#### WEN WEI PO Article

HK030735 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 3 Mar 82 p 1

[Article by Kuan Chien-tzu [4619 6056 1311]: "Who Is Interfering in the Internal Affairs of Other Countries?"]

[Text] The 10th anniversary of the Shanghai communique was treated rather coolly. Normally, this would have been a great day deserving of being commemorated and celebrated, because it was on this date that a U.S. president visited China for the first time. This U.S. president was Mr Nixon. He was well-known for being an anticommunist and for his anti-China sentiments in the 1950's and 1960's. However, he visited China in 1972 and talked with Chairman Mao Zedong and Premier Zhou Enlai. They discussed the question of establishing diplomatic relations between the two countries. At that time, there was a scene shown on television which impressed the world's people deeply. That is, when Premier Zhou Enlai was leaving the guesthouse after meeting with President Nixon, President Nixon took Zhou's coat and personally placed it around Zhou's shoulders.



This showed that President Nixon had great esteem for Premier Zhou Enlai. It was also a display of the wisdom on President Nixon's part, for in so doing, he also made a good impression on the Chinese people.

But what is more important is that Nixon signed the Shanghai communique in his capacity as U.S. president, and this continued acknowledgement of the fact that the Chinese people on both sides of the Taiwan Strait recognize only one China, and that the U.S. Government also recognizes that there is only one China, the People's Republic of China, and Taiwan is one of China's provinces. This showed that President Nixon was a wise and realistic politician.

His successor, President Carter, carried on his policy and, together with Hua Guofeng, then Chinese premier, announced on 16 December 1978 that the two countries had decided to recognize each other. On 1 January 1979 the two countries formally established diplomatic relations. Such an important international event which has had great influence on various international relations is certainly a great event deserving of being commemorated and celebrated, especially on the occasion of its 10th anniversary.

However, things have gone contrary to our wishes. The Reagan administration has been acting contrary to the spirit of the Shanghai communique. It continues to sell arms to Taiwan to strengthen its defense. What is the reason for this? It has said that it has a "Taiwan Relations Act," and according to this act, the United States has the right to sell arms to Taiwan.

What is more, it has also said that if the Chinese Government opposes the arms sales to Taiwan, it is interfering in the internal affairs of the United States. According to this logic, does this not mean the defense of Taiwan is the internal affair of the United States, and Taiwan belongs to the United States? I wonder whether Mr Chiang Ching-kuo also agrees with this point. I rather doubt that he does.

What else can this proposition of the United States be if not hegemony and aggression? What nerve! We should like to ask: Gentlemen of the United States, whom do you want to guard against by selling arms to Taiwan? If it is for guarding against the Soviet hegemonists, you need not worry about it; we Chinese can manage that on our own. To put it bluntly, it is just for guarding against the mainland of China.

Beijing declared long ago its desire to strive for peaceful reunification. Yet you are trying to strengthen the defense of Taiwan. Thus, by supporting the Taiwan authorities with arms and enabling them to reject peaceful negotiations, you are actually opposing and sabotaging China's peaceful reunification.

Well then, gentlemen of the United States, I ask you: Who is actually interfering in the internal affairs of others?

#### WEN WEI PO: CENTRAL LEADERS CHECK CORRUPTION

HK260505 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 26 Feb 82 p 3

[Special dispatch: "Peng Chong, Xi Zhongxun, Wang Heshou Go To Check on Corruption in Fujian, Guangdong, Zhejiang and Yunnan"]

[Text] Guangzhou, 24 Feb -- Activities are being vigorously initiated to crack down on criminal activities in the economic field such as smuggling and selling smuggled goods, embezzling and accepting bribes. The CCP Central Committee has attached tremendous importance to the regions where people leave and enter the country, as well as the coastal regions such as Fujian, Guangdong, Zhejiang and Yunnan, and has sent important officials including Peng Chong, Xi Zhongxun and Wang Heshou to go separately to various localities to check on and supervise the work.

In the course of investigating criminal acts in the economic field, active criminals will be severely punished. In line with the guidelines of the CCP Central Committee, in cracking down on smugglers and cadres at various levels who have embezzled or accepted bribes, those who hold important posts and wield great power will be dealt with more severely. This is not a case of making the "flies" the targets while letting the "tigers" go unpunished, and acts of "bureaucrats shielding one another" will not be tolerated. There are reasons why the case of Wang Weijin was delayed for several years, and the various quarters are paying attention to his sanctuary. It has been learned that CCP Central Committee leader Chen Yun has explicitly instructed that it is imperative to thoroughly investigate cases of smuggling and selling smuggled goods, embezzling and accepting bribes, and that there is no room for hesitation in this respect.

In accordance with the requirements of the CCP Central Committee, the Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee has started conducting some investigation and study and is investigating some major cases. In cracking down on economic crimes, however, those who are guilty of corruption will be dealt with according to party discipline and state law. No efforts are being made to turn it into a campaign, nor will it affect the open-door policy.

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